THE

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OR

EDINBURGH AMUSEMENT.

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A SKETCH *of the* CHARACTERS *of the* ADMIRALS *and* CAPTAINS *of the* ROYAL NAVY *who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late* COURT-MARTIAL.

IT is a delightful taſk to delineate virtue, and copy thoſe features which do honour to the human form. The conduct of the navy, in the late ſhameful attack on one of her moſt darling ſons, will deliver down their names to poſterity with praiſes that will never die; and we ſhould be wanting in that reſpect which public virtue demands, and ought ever to receive from the ſervants of the public, if we failed to pay that tribute of acknowledgment to them which is ſo juſtly their due. They have endeared themſelves to every patriotic heart; and convinced their countrymen, that while ſuch men are employed to fight their battles, the honour of the Britiſh Navy can neither be tarniſhed by the attacks of foreign foes, nor the inſidious art of native cabal.

VICE-ADMIRAL MONTAGUE.

THIS gentleman has with ſo true a ſpirit of independency aſſerted the noble privilege of an Engliſhman in thinking for himſelf, that with peculiar pleaſure we place his name at the head of our catalogue. It has been aſſerted that he was the creature of Lord Sandwich. We do not, becauſe we are altogether ignorant of he matter, attempt to contradict the aſſertion. We are ſenſible, however, that his conduct on the late occaſion was directly the reverſe of ſervility, and gave ſuch an impreſſion of manly freedom and liberal ſentiment, as tends greatly in our eyes to invalidate the charge, and refute the public opinion. There is a ſterling honeſty in his manner which recommends him to immediate acceptance. You feel the force of his aſſertions; you ſee every inſtant the keenneſs of his judgment; you ſubſcribe to his opinion, and you laugh at his joke. He is one of thoſe men who poſſeſs the *vis comica* of true humour in its purity. He blurts out the jeſt in the moſt voluble manner, without begging your approbation of it by beginning the laugh, or ſeeming to intend to create ſuch an emotion in you by an archneſs, a diſtortion of features, or by any of thoſe tricks which our grinning humouriſts practiſe to ſet off their jokes. He is altogether the ſailor in his manner, and as rough-hewn, both in his outſide and

inſide, as the element on which he has lived. The ſeaman's phraſeology is his characteriſtical dialect, and he applies his epithets with great force and propriety. He is not faſhioned to the modern times ſo much as to attend to the punctilios of dreſs, or to practiſe all the little complimenting airs that the etiquettes of politeneſs have introduced. He will take a draught by word of mouth, as the ſea-phraſe is, from his pocket-bottle of rum, and give it to his neighbour to do the like, without the ceremony of wiping; not entertaining an idea that one man can ſcruple to drink after another from the ſame *port-hole*. He is as free in his expreſſions as in his manner; he uſes no ſimulation in converſing with the man he happens to be with; but the natural bent of his temper is conſtantly and invariably apparent. With ſtrong and impetuous paſſions, very irritable in diſpoſition, and very warm when rouſed, he is liable to ſtarts of wrath; but they ſuddenly ſubſide, as is the caſe with all men of the ſame complexion. Like the element on which he has lived, where inteſtine commotion makes it ſuddenly, when impreſſed, riſe up into a ſtorm, and as ſuddenly ſink again into a calm; he at one inſtant is clamorous and vindictive, and at the next cool and forgiving. He felt exceedingly when any of the witneſſes on the trial refuſed to anſwer the very proper queſtions of opinion he put to them on the conduct of the much-injured Admiral, ſince every one of them was, or ought to have been capable of deciding on the points of ſeamanſhip and ſoldierſhip he aſked them; and more than once he exclaimed with great ſenſibility, that it was *cruel, very cruel*, to be ſilent in ſuch a caſe. He is allowed by all to poſſeſs great naval ſkill and bravery, and he has filled ſeveral high commands very honourably. He has two ſons, who are poſt captains in the navy; and a daughter, who is the fineſt woman in England, and is the reigning toaſt of Portſmouth.

Admiral Sir Thomas Pye

Gained himſelf no little honour by his conduct, as Preſident, at the trial. He aſſumed as much reſpect as a man of weak abilities could lay claim to; and feeling for the honour of the Britiſh flag, he with becoming ſpirit contributed to ſnatch it from the graſps of the inſidious attack that was made upon it. It is not in the power of man to confer upon himſelf a greater ſhare of mental ability than nature has allotted to him; but it is within the reach of every man to aſſume independency, honeſty, and honour; and he who, in the execution of a great and public truſt, acts by theſe motives, deſerves the applauſe of his country, how weak ſoever he may be in judgment and ability.

Rear-Admiral Arbuthnot,

With great aſſiduity and zeal, ſtrove to reſcue the Britiſh character from a charge ſo ignominious as flying from an enemy. He is a very deſerving Officer, and proved, from the unwearied diligence he uſed in the diſcovery of truth, how precious it was in his eſteem, and how anxiouſly he wiſhed to defeat the baſe deſigns of malignity and rancour. He is not capable of reſtraining his feelings, when forcibly wrought upon. The invidious aſperſions thrown occaſionally on the Hon. priſoner, the witneſſes, and the fleet at large, by the proſecutor, were more than he could patiently bear; and he on more occaſions than one teſtified his ſenſe of theſe aſperſions, in language becoming an Admiral of England. He generally overthrew the baſe intentions of the accuſer by a croſs-queſtion on the inſtant, which ſerved to ſhew the fallacy of the argument, or the hint, intended to be conveyed. Thoſe queſtions were always put extempore, and at a time when his indignation was raiſed. It was not, therefore, ſtrange that he was not ſo correct in his language as he undoubtedly would have been, had he taken time to deliberate on and model his queſtions.

Rear-Admiral Roddam

Was as anxious and as zealous as the former, but he was more cool and diſpaſſionate. He treaſured up his remarks in his memory, and brought out his queſtions at the ſeaſon which he deemed moſt convenient for that purpoſe; and, like a ſkilful negociator, thus taking the perſon unguarded, when every inlet to truth was open, and all cautious ſuſpicions were removed, he generally ſucceeded in his queſtions, and produced the very anſwers he, and every honeſt man, would aim at. His queſtions were well-formed, direct, and ſtrong: the language not inelegant, and always well-timed.

[*To be continued occaſionally.*]

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW *of* AMERICAN AFFAIRS *for the Years* 1776 *and* 1777. [P. 272.]

THE farther ſhore of the Hudſon's River was now lined with detachments of the enemy, and the batteaux loaded with proviſions and neceſſaries, which had attended the motions of the army up the river, ſince its departure from the neighbourhood of Still Water, were expoſed, notwithſtanding any protection which could poſſibly be afforded, to the continual fire and attacks of theſe detachments. Many boats were taken, ſome retaken, and a number of men loſt in the ſkirmiſhes upon theſe occaſions. At length it was found that the proviſions could only be preſerved by landing and bringing them up the hill to the camp; a labour which was accompliſhed under a heavy fire with difficulty and loſs.

In theſe deplorable circumſtances, councils of war were held, to conſider of the poſſibility of a further retreat. The only meaſure that carried even the appearance of practicability, hard, difficult, and dangerous as it was, was by a night march to gain Fort Edward, the troops carrying their proviſions upon their backs. The impoſſibility of repairing the roads and bridges, and of conveying in their preſent ſituation the artillery and carriages, were too evident to admit of a queſtion. It was propoſed to force the fords at or near Fort Edward.

Whilſt preparations were making for carrying this forlorn and deſperate reſolve into execution, intelligence was received that the enemy had already, with great foreſight, provided for every poſſible meaſure that could be adopted for an eſcape, and that this final reſort was accordingly cut off. Beſides, being ſtrongly entrenched oppoſite to the fords which it was intended to paſs, they had a camp in force, and provided with artillery, on the high and ſtrong grounds between Fort Edward and Fort George; whilſt their parties were every-where ſpread along the oppoſite ſhore of the river, to watch or intercept the motions of the army, and on their own, the enemy's poſts were ſo cloſe, that they could ſcarcely make the ſmalleſt movement without diſcovery.

Nothing could be more deplorably calamitous than the ſtate and ſituation of the army. Worn down by a ſeries of hard toil, inceſſant effort, and ſtubborn action; abandoned in their utmoſt neceſſity and diſtreſs by the Indians; weakened by the deſertion, or diſappointed and diſcouraged by the timidity and inefficacy of the Canadians and Provincials; and the regular troops reduced by repeated and heavy loſſes, of many of their beſt men and moſt diſtinguiſhed officers, to the number of only 3,500 effective fighting men, of whom not quite 2000 were Britiſh. In theſe circumſtances, and in this ſtate of weakneſs, without a poſſibility of retreat, and their proviſion juſt exhauſted, they were inveſted by an army of four times their own number, whoſe poſition extended three parts in four of a circle round them; who refuſed to fight from a knowledge of their condition; and who from the nature of the ground could not be attacked in any part.

In this helpleſs condition, obliged to lie conſtantly on their arms, whilſt a continued cannonade pervaded all the camp, and even rifle and grape ſhot fell in every part of the lines, the Britiſh troops retained their conſtancy, temper, and fortitude, in a wonderful and almoſt unparalleled manner. As true courage ſubmits with great difficulty to deſpair, they ſtill flattered themſelves with the hope of ſuccour from their friends on the New-York ſide, or, perhaps, with not leſs fervent wiſhes of an attack from the enemy; thereby to quit all ſcores at once, and either to have an opportunity of dying gallantly, or extricating themſelves with honour. In the mean time the enemy's force was continually increaſed by the pouring in of the militia from all parts, who were all eager to partake of the glory, the ſpoil, or the pleaſure of beholding the degradation of thoſe whom they had ſo long dreaded, and whom they unhappily conſidered as their moſt implacable enemies.

At length, no ſuccour appearing, and no rational ground of hope of any kind remaining, an exact account of the proviſions was taken on the evening of the 13th of October, when it was found that the whole ſtock in hand would afford no more than three days bare ſubſiſtence for the army. A council was immediately called; and the General thinking it right and juſt, in a matter ſo momentous to individuals, as well as the whole, to obtain the general opinion and ſuffrage of the army, ſo far as it could with propriety be collected, invited, beſides the

generals and field officers, all the captains commanding corps or diviſions, to aſſiſt at the council. The reſult was, an unanimous determination to open a treaty, and enter into a convention with General Gates.

Gates ſhewed no marks of arrogance, nor betrayed any ſigns of being carried away by the preſent extraordinary torrent of ſucceſs. The terms were moderate, conſidering the ruined ſtate and irretrievable circumſtances of the army; and that it was already in effect at the enemy's mercy, being equally incapable of ſubſiſting where it was, and of making its way to a better ſituation. The principal difficulty related to a point of military honour, in which the Britiſh Generals and troops were peremptory, and Gates far from being ſtiff.

The principal articles of the convention [Oct. 17.] excluſive of thoſe which related to the proviſion and accommodation of the army, in its way to Boſton, and during its ſtay at that place, were, That the army ſhould march out of the camp with all the honours of war, and its camp artillery, to a fixed place where they were to depoſit their arms: To be allowed a free embarkation and paſſage to Europe from Boſton, upon condition of their not ſerving again in America during the preſent war; the army not to be ſeparated, particularly the men from the officers; roll-calling, and other duties of regularity to be admitted; the officers to be admitted on parole, and to wear their ſide arms; all private property to be ſacred, and the public delivered upon honour; no baggage to be ſearched or moleſted; all perſons of whatever country, appertaining to, or following the camp, to be fully comprehended in the terms of capitulation; and the Canadians to be returned to their own country, liable to its conditions.

General Gates fulfilled all the conditions, ſo far as he was, or could be concerned in them, with the utmoſt punctuality and honour. His humanity and politeneſs in every part of this buſineſs have been much celebrated; without a ſingle detraction, ſo far as we have heard, from the moſt favourable accounts that have been given of his conduct. This was the more praiſe-worthy, as ſome late, as well as former circumſtances, had highly enraged the American militia; the army, in its laſt movements, whether from military neceſſity, or the vexation and ill temper incident to their ſituation, or the joint operation of both, having burnt and deſtroyed many houſes, and ſome of them buildings of great value. The extraordinary and ſevere execution which now took place upon the North River, would alſo have afforded too much colour for a different mode of conduct. It is even ſaid, and we do not find that it has been contradicted, that this General paid ſo nice and delicate an attention to the Britiſh military honour, and to the character and feelings of thoſe brave troops, who now experienced ſo deplorable a reverſe of fortune, that he kept his army cloſe within their lines, and did not ſuffer an American ſoldier to be a witneſs to the degrading ſpectacle of piling their arms.

The Americans ſtate the whole number who laid down their arms, including Canadians, Provincials, voluntiers, regulars, and irregulars of all ſorts, at 5752 men. In this number are undoubtedly included, though not ſpecified, all the artificers, labourers, and followers of the camp. They alſo ſtate the number of ſick and wounded left in the hoſpitals at the retreat from the camp near Still-Water, at 528 men, and the loſs beſides in the army, in killed, wounded, taken, or deſerted, from the 6th of July downwards, to 2933; the total amount of theſe numbers being 9213 men. By another account, the number is carried above ten thouſand. They alſo got a fine train of braſs artillery, amounting to thirty-five pieces of different ſorts and ſizes.

During theſe unfortunate tranſactions, Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Clinton conducted his expedition up the North River with great ſucceſs. He had embarked about 3000 men for that ſervice, accompanied by a ſuitable naval force, conſiſting of ſhips of war, armed gallies, and ſmaller veſſels, under the conduct of Commodore Hotham. Their firſt object was the reduction of the Forts Montgomery and Clinton, which, though of conſiderable ſtrength, being at that time in a very unguarded ſtate, it was determined to attempt by a coup-de-main. They were ſituated on either ſide of a creek, which deſcended from the mountains to the North River, and their communication preſerved by a bridge. Several neceſſary motions being made to maſk the real deſign, the troops were landed in two diviſions, at ſuch a diſtance from their object as occaſioned a conſiderable

and difficult march through the mountains; which was however calculated and conducted with ſuch preciſion, that the two detachments arrived on the oppoſite ſides of the creek, and began their ſeparate attacks on the forts [Oct. 6] at nearly the ſame time. The ſurprize and terror of the garriſons was increaſed by the appearance of the ſhips of war, and the arrival and near fire of the gallies, which approached ſo cloſe as to ſtrike the walls with their oars. The aſſault on both ſides of the creek was exceedingly vigorous, and the impetuoſity of the troops ſo great, that, notwithſtanding a very conſiderable defence, both the forts were carried by ſtorm. As the ſoldiers were much irritated, as well by the fatigue they had undergone, and the oppoſition they met, as by the loſs of ſome brave and favourite officers, the ſlaughter of the enemy was conſiderable.

Upon the loſs of the forts the rebels ſet fire to two fine new frigates, and ſome other veſſels, which, with the artillery and ſtores, were all conſumed. Another fort called Conſtitution, was, in a day or two after, upon the approach of the combined land and naval force, precipitately ſet on fire and abandoned. General Tryon alſo, at the head of a detachment, deſtroyed a new and thriving ſettlement called Continental Village, which contained barracks for 1500 men, with conſiderable ſtores. The artillery taken in the three forts amounted to ſixty-ſeven pieces of different ſizes. A large quantity of artillery and other ſtores, with ammunition and proviſions, were alſo taken. A large boom and chain, the making of which was ſuppoſed to have coſt 70,000 l. and the conſtruction of which was conſidered as an extraordinary proof of American labour, induſtry, and ſkill, was in part deſtroyed, and in part carried away. Upon the whole, the American loſs in value was probably greater than upon any other occaſion ſince the commencement of the war. Their ſtrength and attention were drawn away to the northward, and other things muſt have been neglected, whilſt they applied both to the principal object.

Our loſs in killed and wounded was not great as to number, but ſome diſtinguiſhed and much lamented officers fell. Of theſe, beſides Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, who commanded the attack on Fort Montgomery, Major Sill was, from the general eſteem he had acquired through his many excellent qualities, univerſally regretted. Major Grant of the New York Volunteers, and Count Grabouſki, a Poliſh nobleman, and aid-de-camp to General Clinton, were alſo ſlain in the aſſault on theſe forts.

The expedition did not end with this ſucceſs. Sir James Wallace, with a flying ſquadron of light frigates, and General Vaughan, with a conſiderable detachment of troops, continued, for ſeveral days, their excurſion up the river, carrying terror and deſtruction wherever they went. At the very time that General Burgoyne was receiving the moſt favourable conditions for himſelf and ruined army, the fine village or town of Eſopus, at no very great diſtance, was reduced to aſhes, and not a houſe left ſtanding. The extraordinary devaſtation which attended every part of this expedition, of the neceſſity of which we are not judges, was productive of a pathetic but ſevere letter from General Gates, then in the height of victory, to General Vaughan.

On the approach of Gates, the troops and veſſels retired to New York, having diſmantled the forts, and, for a time at leaſt, having left the river defenceleſs. But that enterprize, though conducted with ſpirit and ability, was of little moment in the general account.

Such was the unfortunate iſſue of the northern campaign: The event of an expedition which was undertaken with the moſt confident hopes, and for ſome time purſued with very flattering appearances of ſucceſs. It was ſuppoſed the principal means for the immediate reduction of the colonies; but it has only ſerved, in conjunction with other operations, which, in the firſt inſtance, have ſucceeded better, to demonſtrate the difficulties attending the ſubjugation of a numerous people at a great diſtance, in an extenſive country marked with ſtrong lines, and abounding in ſtrong natural defences, if the reſources of war are not exceedingly deficient, and that the ſpirit of the people is in any degree proportioned to their ſituation. It may now, whatever it was in the beginning, be a matter of doubt, whether any ſuperiority of power, of wealth, and of diſcipline, will be found to over-balance ſuch difficulties.

It would not be eaſy at preſent, as many things neceſſary to be known have not yet been fully explained, and improper, as the whole is ſtill a ſubject of public inveſtigation, to attempt forming any

judgment upon the general plan or ſyſtem of this campaign. The general conduct of the war this year has already undergone much cenſure; and undoubtedly the ſending of the grand army at ſuch a diſtance to the ſouthward, whilſt the inferior was left ſtruggling with inſurmountable difficulties in the north, when it would ſeem that their junction or co-operation would have rendered them greatly ſuperior to any force which could have been poſſibly brought to oppoſe their progreſs, ſeems, in this view of things, not to be eaſily accounted for. It is, however, a ſubject, upon which no concluſive opinion can yet be formed.

For the WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

FABER AURARIUS'S SPEECH *on the Queſtion*, "Whether the *Philoſopher* or *Man of Buſineſs* is of moſt eſſential ſervice to his country?" [P. 277.]

Mr Preſident,

CONTRARY to my uſual cuſtom, I riſe *firſt* in this debate. It is chiefly with a view to encourage others, as every one who hears me muſt be ſenſible, that if they attempt to ſpeak at all on the ſubject, they can hardly do worſe than I, however unprepared. With the ſame uniform view, in order to encourage viſitors to deliver their ſentiments freely, I have hitherto ſpoken extempore on every queſtion that has occurred ſince I firſt ſpoke in this Society. Had buſineſs allowed me, Sir, to ſtudy elaborate compoſitions, I ſhould have thought my time well beſtowed; but *buſineſs*, Mr Preſident, muſt always have the *right hand of fellowſhip* in all caſes where *amuſement* comes in competition with it. When the queſtion, however, is agitated, "Whether the *Philoſopher* or the *Man of Buſineſs* is of moſt eſſential ſervice to his country?" it is ſurely the duty of every one who has the ſmalleſt claim to the *latter* character, to exert his utmoſt abilities in ſupport of the cauſe, if he ſhould even borrow an hour from *buſineſs itſelf* for the purpoſe.

That I may not, therefore, by the inaccuracies inſeparable from *extempore ſpeaking*, hurt a cauſe in which I am ſo much intereſted, I have for *once* committed my obſervations to writing; and therefore, ſhould my memory prove treacherous, I hope this reſpectable company will indulge me with the privilege of reading them.

Had I been preſent when the queſtion was firſt moved, I think I could have ſuggeſted a trifling amendment. In my opinion, Sir, the *man of letters* would have formed a more complete contraſt to the *man of buſineſs* than the *philoſopher*; and would certainly have afforded a wider field of debate, as well as preſerved a better *equilibrium* between the characters.

The general character, however, of *men of letters* being thus, by the ſtate of the queſtion, reſtricted to that of the *philoſopher*, it will be neceſſary to give as limited a definition as poſſible of the *man of buſineſs*: For unleſs this term too, Sir, is reſtricted, *men of letters* will be apt to encroach upon our prerogative. Some young lawyer or juvenile writer will riſe and lay claim to the title: Nay, perhaps, may monopolize it entirely from US *tradeſmen and merchants*, to whom the character in its original meaning moſt undoubtedly and ſolely belongs, whatever may be inferred to the contrary from the fooliſh practice of ſtiling the *limbs of the law* MEN *of* BUSINESS!

Taking it for granted, then, that this reſtricted definition will be allowed to be juſt, I proceed as briefly as poſſible to my argument: And as the beſt way to eſtabliſh any propoſition is to invalidate what may be urged againſt it, I ſhall juſt mention one or two of the moſt weighty arguments that occur to me on the oppoſite ſide, and then humbly endeavour to prove their fallacy.

Thoſe who plead for the *philoſopher*, I ſuppoſe, will argue ſomewhat after this manner: "We grant you, gentlemen, (you who claim the excluſive title of *men of buſineſs*) your mechanics are very ingenious, and make very pretty goods; and your merchants are excellent accomptants, and very well qualified for ſelling your wares: but pray, gentlemen, what profit will accrue to your country if you have no foreign trade?—Will your country ever be a penny the richer if you don't export your commodities?—And, pray, how will you get them exported, without a knowledge of navigation and of the motions of the celeſtial bodies?—Or how will you diſcover your latitude or longitude without your quadrant, compaſs, and time-keeper?—Are you not indebted to the philoſopher for theſe and many other uſeful diſcoveries, without which three-fourths of your labour would be loſt to your country?"

I ſhall readily grant, Sir, that the mer-

cantile part of the world are much obliged to philoſophers for uſeful diſcoveries, although we are as much obliged to *accident* as to the *genius* of philoſophers for many of them. It is well known, that ſome of our moſt uſeful improvements in chemiſtry were accidentally diſcovered by thoſe idle fools, who ſpent their time and fortunes in purſuit of that ridiculous chimera, the *philoſopher's ſtone*.

But waving this argument, I inſiſt upon it, that the greateſt philoſopher that ever appeared could never have made a ſingle diſcovery in any art or ſcience, without the aid of mechanics to make him proper inſtruments. Copernicus, Tycho Brache, Kepler, and even Sir Iſaac Newton himſelf, Sir, would have made very little improvement on the numberleſs erroneous ſyſtems of their predeceſſors, had not modern mechanics furniſhed them with better teleſcopes, and other mathematical inſtruments, than they were poſſeſſed of. Whatever ſervice, therefore, the philoſopher does to his country by his diſcoveries, muſt be primarily,—nay more, Sir, muſt be ultimately aſcribed to the man of buſineſs. For let me aſk the philoſophical gentry, Sir, of what ſervice would all their boaſted diſcoveries be to their country, if the manufacturer and merchant did not reduce their theories to practice? They would be of no more ſervice to mankind, Sir, than *Theoretic*, or as it is commonly called, *Free-maſonry*, would be to a city in ruins, without a ſingle *operative maſon* to apply the rules of the art.

I will go farther, Sir,—I will venture to ſay, that, as all the refinements in Free-maſonry are originally founded upon the practice of the operatives, ſo all the improvements in mathematics, derived from experimental philoſophy, primarily originate from the diſcoveries of ingenious mechanics. Hiſtory does not mention a ſingle philoſopher before the flood; but we are expreſsly told, that *Jabal*, *Jubal*, and *Tubal-Cain* had brought the mechanic arts to great perfection before that dreadful cataſtrophe. And every body knows, that the world muſt then have come to an end, if our anceſtor *Noah* had not been a good carpenter. The Iſraelites were at no time famous for their philoſophical improvements; yet we find, even in their rudeſt ſtate, when living in tents in the wilderneſs, ſome excellent JEWELLERS and engravers among them; *Aholiab* and *Bezaleel*, and the other *cunning workmen* employed about the tabernacle, did not ſtand in need of being inſtructed by the philoſophers of Egypt.

In ſhort, Mr Preſident, *buſineſs*, and not *philoſophy*, ſeems to have been the lot carved out for mankind from the beginning. Our firſt progenitor, *Adam*, was a *man of buſineſs*, even in a ſtate of innocence: He was placed in the garden of Eden to *dreſs* it,—not to *philoſophize* upon it. And we all know, had he and his lovely ſpouſe *minded* their *buſineſs*, and not liſtened to the *philoſophical* doubts and *ſpeculative reaſonings* of the ſerpent, they would have continued innocent and happy: But like many of their *philoſophical* poſterity, in order to become *wiſer*, they fooliſhly eat the fruit of the forbidden tree of *philoſophy*, and thus—

"Brought death into the world, and all our woe."

I heartily give our modern philoſophers, however, full credit for the advantages accruing to commerce from the diſcovery of magnetiſm, electricity, algebra, decimals, the logarithms, &c. &c. I was going to add, the *time-keeper* for finding the longitude; but if I am not miſtaken, the merit of that belongs to *us mechanics*; for Mr Harriſon, who got 10,000 l. from government for it, was a watchmaker. And we are certain *the art of printing* (to which modern philoſophers are ſo much indebted for their learning), was the ſole invention of another brother of trade, one *John Fauſtus*, a German jeweller. So I think if ever mechanics were in *arrears* to philoſophers for uſeful diſcoveries, the debt is now amply paid by this moſt uſeful of all modern inventions.

But, be that as it may, it is certain, long before any of theſe diſcoveries were made, ſtates were raiſed from nothing to the higheſt pitch of grandeur and opulence, ſolely by manufactures and merchandize. Egypt, Phœnicia, Tyre, and Sidon, &c. were powerful commercial ſtates, long before the latitude or longitude, the compaſs or time-keeper, were ever once thought of. It was by means of her *men of buſineſs*, Sir, more than by her philoſophers, or even her heroic generals, great as they were, that *Carthage* roſe to ſuch a pitch of power and dignity, as to rival even Rome herſelf. And it is chiefly to the ſame cauſe, the activity, induſtry, and commercial ſpirit of our men of buſineſs that Britain owes her—

preſent greatneſs, I was going to ſay,—but I fear I muſt rather call it, the *late* high rank ſhe held in the ſcale of Europe.
* * * * * * *

The great Czar Peter I. of Muſcovy was ſo ſenſible of the advantage of buſineſs to a ſtate, that in order to underſtand the practice as well as theory of buſineſs, he bound himſelf apprentice to a Dutch carpenter, and wrought three years at the trade. Shew me a philoſopher in all antiquity, Sir, that ever did half ſo much eſſential ſervice to his country as this great *Imperial mechanic?* Archimedes, the Syracuſan philoſopher, may perhaps be mentioned as a ſufficient contraſt to the Czar; and I will grant you that incomparable mathematician was of ſingular ſervice to his country, when, by his ſurpriſing engines alone, ſo trifling an iſland as Syracuſe was enabled to ſtand out ſo long a ſiege againſt the whole force of Rome: But of what ſervice would all his philoſophy have been, Sir, if there had been no mechanics in Syracuſe to execute his wonderful inventions? If the whole iſland had been as great philoſophers as himſelf, and not a mechanic amongſt them, how long would it have held out, Sir?—There never exiſted a nation of philoſophers; but if we could ſuppoſe ſuch a phænomenon to appear in the world, we are ſure they would be in a very helpleſs ſituation.—Whereas nations of *men of buſineſs* have appeared in all ages, and wherever they did appear, wealth, grandeur, power and reſpectability appeared with them. 'Till the *illuſtrious carpenter* (already mentioned) appeared, Ruſſia was hardly known in Europe, or at beſt conſidered as a nation of barbarians. Whereas ever ſince Peter the Great introduced manufactures and commerce, that extenſive empire has become every day more wealthy, powerful, polite, and civilized. It was commerce, and not philoſophy, that converted a quagmire into a commonwealth, and raiſed ſeven ſubſtantial ſtates out of an uninhabitable meſs. The hiſtory of Holland affords ſuch a concluſive proof in our favours, Sir, that I might reſt the whole of my argument upon the anſwer to this ſingle queſtion, Whether the Dutch merchants or philoſophers have been of moſt ſervice to their country?

But I am aware, Mr Preſident, that my opponents may plead, that, in the whole of this reaſoning, I have taken for granted a principle which I ought to have proved, viz. That the increaſe of riches is *really beneficial* to a country. Such will endeavour to perſuade us, that "the philoſopher does more real ſervice to the ſtate than the man of buſineſs; becauſe by his ſage maxims and moral precepts, he provides an antidote againſt thoſe very vices, which are the unavoidable conſequences of commerce and wealth."

If this were indeed the fact, Sir, that philoſophers, either by their precepts or practice, contributed to the reformation of mankind, I ſhould readily yield the argument, and plead their cauſe; as I am firmly perſuaded, that the man who renders his countrymen more virtuous, does more *eſſential* ſervice to the ſtate than he who imports the wealth of the Indies. But let any one read the works of philoſophers, ancient or modern, and ſay whether the majority of them, at leaſt, have not a direct contrary tendency? Is there a ſingle vice, Mr Preſident, incident to human nature that has not been vindicated or palliated by one or other of them? Is there a truth, Sir, in reaſon or revelation ſo clear that ſceptics have not endeavoured to darken it? I will not diſgrace the names of a Socrates, a Plato, or an Antoninus, by putting them on a level with thoſe of our modern infidels. They were an honour to human nature, Sir, and carried philoſophy, the real *love of wiſdom*, to the higheſt pitch it could go without revelation. But did they render their countrymen more virtuous? The hiſtoric page proves the contrary, Sir. So far from being able to reform his countrymen, the almoſt divine Socrates died a martyr to the truths he taught them. Inſtead of convincing *them*, Sir, of that great truth he ſuffered for (*the unity of God*), he himſelf was prevailed upon in his laſt moments, to comply with *their* ſuperſtitions ſo far, as to order a cock to be ſacrificed to Æſculapius. If the very beſt of moral philoſophers, then, have been of ſo little ſervice to their country, what can we expect from thoſe *villains*, their ſucceſſors, who, under the ſpecious name of *philoſophy*, inculcate or excuſe almoſt every crime that diſgraces humanity?

I will not offend the chaſte ears of my fair auditors, by quoting proofs of this from their writings. *You* gentlemen who have read Voltaire, Hume, Cheſterfield, &c. muſt be ſenſible, that while they ſeem to recommend virtue in one page, they undermine the very foundations of it in the next. But permit me, Mr Pre-

ſident, to adviſe our fair friends to beware how they read the works, or imbibe the ſentiments, of theſe inſinuating philoſophers, who ſlily endeavour to looſen the ſtrongeſt and ſweeteſt bond of ſociety, by making their readers think lightly of even the *Marriage Vow itſelf*. I am perſuaded, Sir, it is much owing to the avidity wherewith ſuch poiſonous writings are read, eſpecially by thoſe in high life, that *adultery* is now ſo little thought of in the faſhionable circle, and *divorces* are become ſo common. Happy would it be for Britain, Sir, if the writings of certain poor *Jewiſh mechanics*, compoſed about 1700 years ago, were preferred to thoſe of ſuch villainous modern philoſophers. If the *Fiſhmongers* of Galilee, and the *Tentmakers* of Tarſus, were not of ſo much ſervice to their country as they wiſhed, it was the fault of their ſtiff-necked countrymen; but every Chriſtian will agree with me, that theſe poor deſpiſed mechanics have been of more real ſervice to the world in general than all the *philoſophers* that ever exiſted. Let none here tell me, Mr Preſident, that the great Apoſtle of the Gentiles was more *philoſopher* than *mechanic*. I know he was educated at the feet of the great Gamaliel, Sir; but what does he himſelf ſay of philoſophy? does he not reckon it vain and deceitful? does he not repeatedly caution his readers againſt its dangerous effects? But if St Paul had not been a mechanic, Sir; if he and his fellow-labourers had not wrought with their own hands, they would have been much more burdenſome to their converts, and conſequently of juſt ſo much leſs ſervice to them, than they really were. It is much to the honour of men of buſineſs, and to the proportionable diſgrace of philoſophers, that the firſt promulgators of the only true philoſophy, the only genuine ſyſtem of wiſdom that ever appeared on earth, were mechanics. And had thoſe who arrogate to themſelves the ſuperb title of their *ſucceſſors*, continued to teach the doctrines of the goſpel in the primitive ſimplicity in which they received it from theſe mechanics, Chriſtianity would have been of much more ſervice to mankind than it really has. But unluckily, Sir, two centuries had not elapſed till Chriſtian teachers commenced philoſophers, and by mingling their vain ſpeculations with the doctrines of revelation, laid the foundation for that maſs of abſurdity, impiety, and *worſe-than-Egyptian* darkneſs, which afterwards overſpread all Europe for above 1000 years.

Thus, Mr Preſident, it is clear from hiſtory and experience, that, whether we conſider money or morality as the *ſummum bonum*, our external or internal proſperity as the *chief good*, men of buſineſs have in all ages been of moſt ſervice to their country, and to the world in general. My opponents perhaps will ſay I have gone too high in ranking the apoſtles as men of buſineſs. I could go higher ſtill, Sir, and mention one great mechanic infinitely more ſuperior to *them* than they are to the meaneſt philoſopher; but it is an argument I will not adopt, though it would ſilence all oppoſition,—as there can be no compariſon between finite and infinite.

Rather than ſtrain my argument thus high, Sir, I will reduce it to a ſingle point: I will even bring it ſo low as to ſuppoſe, that, by the united efforts of France and America, we ſhall have loſt our foreign trade, and that we ſhall have nothing but our trifling inland trade left to ſupport us. Even in this view, Sir, upon the ſingle footing of *utility*, the man of buſineſs would be of much more ſervice to his country than the philoſopher. Arguments in proof of this are ſo obvious, that it would be idle to enumerate them. I ſhall therefore only aſk our philoſophers, Whether the wiſeſt of them could *live*, or *endure* to live, without the aſſiſtance of his merchant, taylor, ſhoemaker, weaver, butcher, baker, grocer, &c.? And, on the other hand, whether all theſe *men of buſineſs* could not live very comfortably together, although there were not a ſingle *philoſopher* in Europe?

I am afraid I have encroached too much on your patience, Mr Preſident *, and waſted that time which might have been better employed by others; but as our beſt *pulpit orators* ſeldom conclude their diſcourſes, however *tedious*, without a few words of *application*, and as I have, *for once*, followed their example ſo far as to read my diſcourſe, inſtead of delivering it *extempore*, I hope to be indulged with a minute or two more to *apply what has been ſaid*. This will be the more readily granted, when I aſſure you, that my *application* is not to be made to my *audience*, but to *myſelf*.

From the whole of what has been ſaid (if my arguments have any weight), the evident inference is, that the man of bu-

* "*Not at all*," replied the Preſident.

ſineſs is of much more *eſſential ſervice* to his country than the philoſopher or *man of letters*. It naturally follows, then, that any man of buſineſs, whether merchant or manufacturer, who ſhould *neglect* his buſineſs for the ſake of philoſophy, would neither be a true friend to his country nor himſelf. In this reſpect, as Pope obſerves,

"The true *ſelf-love* and *ſocial* are the ſame."

What I ſay of *philoſophy* will equally apply to *oratory*, or any other branch of literature. If I, then, Mr Preſident, ſhould have ſo little wiſdom, ſo little *patriotiſm*, ſo little regard to myſelf or family, as to ſpend that time, which I ought to devote to buſineſs, in ſtudying and getting by heart *long ſpeeches*, I think whatever applauſes I might meet with from an *indulgent* audience *within* theſe walls, I ſhould certainly merit their moſt juſt cenſures *without*. I mean not the ſmalleſt reflection upon gentlemen who have leiſure to ſtudy, and memory to get by heart, long and elaborate compoſitions. I think philoſophers and men of letters in general cannot employ their ſpare hours better: And any little portion of time I myſelf can ſpare from buſineſs ſhall be chearfully devoted to the entertainment of ſo genteel and polite an audience; but as, in the general hurry of buſineſs, I can ſeldom promiſe upon much, I hope I ſhall be excuſed when I endeavour to contribute my mite in my uſual *blundering ſtammering extempore ſtrain*.

Parliament-Square, Feb. 25.

FABER AURARIUS.

STRICTURES *on* SCALIGER'S *Critique on a Latin Poem of* Buchanan. [P. 204.]

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you ſhould pay no regard to the honour and dignity of your country, I flattered myſelf that ſome deference was due at leaſt to the memory of your reſpectable friend the late Mr Ruddiman, and that this conſideration ought to have prevented your admitting into your Miſcellany [P. 204.] Scaliger's feeble attempt to run down the dedication of Buchanan's Pſalms to Mary Queen of Scots. As you have *troubled* the public, however, with this futile performance, I hope you will be ſo indulgent as to publiſh the few following remarks in anſwer to it.

The perſon who aſſumed the ſignature of Scaliger, ſays, "he preſumes the dedication of Buchanan's Pſalms to Queen Mary is deficient in point of *clearneſs*, and adds, it has been proved not leſs ſo in point of *elegance*." By whom has this proof been adduced? I ſuppoſe it is purely imaginary, and ſubſiſts no-where but in Scaliger's brain. Mr Benſon, a learned Engliſh critic, attempted ſuch a proof indeed many years ago*; ſo that Scaliger has not even the merit of being the *firſt* that *produced* this effort of critical knowledge. The conteſt was ſupported in a moſt maſterly manner on the oppoſite ſide by the late Mr Ruddiman, one of the ableſt grammarians and Latin critics of this, or any other age ſince the days of Quintilian. Benſon, through that national pique and malevolence which has hardly yet ſubſided, attempted to bring Johnſon's verſion of the Pſalms upon the carpet in oppoſition to Buchanan's; his intereſt with the learned in his own country, as a critic, was great; he therefore uſed his utmoſt endeavours to have Johnſon's Pſalms introduced into the ſchools, and Buchanan's entirely exploded; and he publiſhed a learned and laborious diſſertation in ſupport of his opinion. Mr Ruddiman ſtepped forth an able advocate in defence of Buchanan's poetical compoſitions, though an inveterate enemy to him as a hiſtorian; and there never was a poor man more ſoundly drubbed than Benſon. This circumſtance, I apprehended, had put an end to the conteſt: But I refer to the publications themſelves, where the candid reader may have the cleareſt and moſt ſatisfactory proofs with regard to this debate. To the beſt of my remembrance, the dedication to Queen Mary, unluckily for Scaliger, is one of the pieces analyſed and diſſected, to the minuteſt particle in the above conteſt. There Scaliger will find his leſſon, and, by the time he has peruſed the controverſy, I do not deſpair of ſeeing his recantation in the next number of the Magazine. He ſays, "he rarely met with any one

* *As it is 27 years ſince I peruſed Mr Ruddiman's Diſſertation, and as I have not the book now by me, if I commit any errors in my narration, it will be obliging if any perſon who has acceſs to inſpect that learned performance will ſet me right.*

that underſtood the epigram." I am ſorry for it, as it proves the circle of his acquaintance to be extremely confined as well as ignorant; for there is hardly a ſchool-boy in Scotland, of any ordinary knowledge in the language, notwithſtanding the *ſterility of ſoil and want of talents*, that finds the ſmalleſt difficulty in underſtanding and unravelling this ſtupenduous and mighty myſtery.

Buchanan's Latin verſion of the Pſalms, though compoſed under the greateſt diſadvantages, as he was then perſecuted by the moſt virulent unrelenting fury of miſguided monkiſh zeal, has been, for centuries, the delight and admiration of all Europe, without the ſmalleſt regard to the pitiful conſideration of the *ſoil* that produced them. I apprehended, therefore, that Buchanan's character and talents as a poet had ſtood unimpeached. I imagined his ſuperior, in this line of compoſition, had not appeared in any part of the globe ſince the Auguſtan age.' I have the honour and happineſs to be ably ſupported in this opinion by Mr Ruddiman; otherwiſe I durſt hardly adventure to pronounce ſo deciſively, from my own judgment, in a matter of this nature, as criticiſm is no part of my profeſſion. When I mention Mr Ruddiman's name as a Latin critic, I ſtudiouſly endeavour to walk at an humble reſpectful diſtance, and would recommend the ſame prudent path as the moſt proper for Scaliger likewiſe, from any mighty diſcovery he has made in his preſent criticiſm. The exceptions againſt Buchanan, even as a hiſtorian, his moſt inveterate enemies, ſo far as I could learn, never once attempted to attribute to want of talents or ability; ſo that, however Scaliger's delicate judgment may be affected with his want of *clearneſs* or *elegance*, or with the *poverty of the northern ſoil* in general, neither *he*, Biſhop Atterbury, nor any other biſhop, need give themſelves much trouble to correct his diction, or ſubſtitute couplets or lines to help his poetical fancy, as, I apprehend, his works might rather ſuffer by ſuch correction. His poetical talents have hitherto reſiſted all the malevolent efforts of hypercritics; his ſtile is as elegant, pure and ſublime as any that has appeared ſince the days of the ancients. Any attempts to ſully his character in this reſpect, ſerve only to brighten his reputation; they reſemble light clouds that fly over the ſun only to make it ſhine with the ſtronger luſtre. His *ſoil, northern* as it was, has hitherto intitled him to ſtand in the foremoſt rank of modern poets, and ſerves to verify an old remark, namely, *that ſome good things may come even from Nazareth*,—I mean Scotland.

No SCALIGER, *but a plain* HEBRIDIAN.

Confines of Glenco, March 4. 1779.

REFLECTIONS *on the* POWER *of* MUSIC.

THE learned and ingenious author of Hermes *, in his Treatiſe on Muſic, Painting, and Poetry, conſiders the firſt, not only as an imitation, but as deriving its principal efficacy from another ſource, and becoming, by this means, a moſt powerful ally to poetry. For muſic can excite in us almoſt all the affections of human nature; there are ſounds to make us either chearful, martial, or tender. Now there is a force of reciprocal operation between our affections and our ideas; ideas of funerals, tortures, murders, and the like, generally generate the affection of melancholy; and, on the other hand, when, by any phyſical cauſes, that affection happens to prevail, it as naturally generates the ſame doleful ideas; on which account, the ſame idea ſhall, at different times, produce very different effects on the ſame man, as his mind is, or is not prediſpoſed to the correſponding affection. A funeral will much more affect the ſame man if he ſee it when he is melancholy, than if he ſee it when he is chearful. So that muſic being aſſociated to poetry, and exerting its proper power to excite previouſly that affection of the mind which ſuits the intention of the poet, gives, by this means, a double force to all the ideas which the poet communicates. "The ſuperſtitious," ſays our author, "have not a more previous tendency to be frightened at the ſight of ſpectres, or a lover to fall into raptures at the ſight of his miſtreſs, than a mind thus tempered by the power of muſic to enjoy all ideas which are ſuitable to that temper. And hence the genuine charm of muſic, and the wonders which it works, through its great profeſſors: a power which conſiſts not in imitation, or in raiſing ideas, but in raiſing affections to which ideas may correſpond. And 'tis by the help of this reaſoning, that the objection is ſolved, which is raiſed againſt the ſinging of poetry (as in operas, oratorios, &c.) from

* *Mr Harris of Salisbury.*

the want of probability. For when a lover of muſic is feeling the charm of poetry ſo accompanied, he muſt ſurely confeſs that he is a gainer in the exchange, when he barters the want of a ſingle probability, that of pronunciation, a thing merely arbitrary, and every-where different, for a noble heightening of affections which are ſuitable to the occaſion, and enable him to enter into the ſubject with double energy and enjoyment."

For the WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

On the CHARACTER *of a* DANCING-MASTER.

DANCING-MASTERS are as much diverſified in their characters as in the features of their face. Some aſſume this character, becauſe lucrative; ſome, becauſe finely ſuited to their talent; others, becauſe they are dupes to their own levity and diſſipation; and numbers, to relax the ſinews of poverty, and to furniſh means of ſubſiſtence.

Amid this variety, it requires both taſte and judgment to diſcern the proper object. Parents, who are entruſted with the education of their children, are called upon by heaven and the voice of conſcience to conſider the perſon who is to teach them the rudiments of any art.

The principles which children imbibe, and the habits they contract, often run parallel with their years. They will doubtleſs prove the bane of ſociety, if not of the genuine kind. The brightneſs of many a genius has been eclipſed,—frequently extinguiſhed by the corruption of a teacher. It demands no train of reaſoning, no refined ſubtilties to evince that the public has ſuſtained more loſs by the debauchery of dancing-maſters than any other claſs of men. They, ſolicitous rather to range the world for pleaſure, than to impart leſſons of politeneſs to youth, graſp with eager hand every circumſtance that will contribute to their extravagance in finery and dreſs.

Do dancing-maſters imagine mankind will meaſure their worth in proportion to the glare of their rich attire, or the ſplendid furniture of their hat? Do they think that the lewdneſs of their lives and the immorality of their hearts will ſecure the approbation of the wiſe and virtuous? Will they ſtrut with oſtentation, and diſplay induſtriouſly their corporeal decorations, while deſtitute of every mental attainment? However, I would not wiſh to be underſtood that dancing-maſters ſhould be ill-habited and ſlovenly; we ought to ſtudy propriety of character. It naturally excites uneaſy ſenſations in every generous mind, to ſee this ſpecies of men attend to nothing but what is airy and fantaſtic.

But we are not, as I already obſerve, to arrange all dancing-maſters under one aſpect. We have men in this profeſſion illuſtrious for their piety, ornamental for their amiable deportment, and living models for imitation.

I, Mr Printer, know ſome who reflect honour upon their profeſſion, whoſe fame will be tranſmitted to poſterity with growing luſtre. A dancing-maſter who is actuated by generous motives, who reprobates the paſſion of ſordid avarice, and labours to refine the age in which he lives, will always meet with applauſe.

The more he exerts his efforts to check the inroads of barbariſm, the more he ſtudies the purity of his morals, the more advantages will redound to himſelf, and to his country.

In proportion to his zeal to civilize ſociety, to poliſh the flexible and tender youth, in proportion will he be raiſed in the ſcale of eſtimation. If he aſpires after reputation, and honour, and glory, let him cultivate the graces of the heart as well as the graces of the body; let him equally deteſt the debaucheries of the ſoldier and the finery of the fop.

ALLEGRO.

A TRULY ORIGINAL ODDITY.

TOM TIMBERWIT is known among all his acquaintance by the name of the Orator, and perhaps, according to Tully's opinion, no man ever deſerved the title better, as he makes *action* the firſt and laſt property of his rhetorical excellence. But then the exertion of poor Tom's oratory is attended with ſuch manifeſt inconvenience to himſelf and his friends, and leads him into ſo many ſcrapes, that whilſt other people are talking themſelves into fortunes, he is talking himſelf out of one; and the only chance his relations have for his leaving any thing behind him, is, that his eloquence may fail him ſoon.

Whenever Tom begins a ſtory, thoſe of his company who know him take care to remove the chairs to a convenient diſtance, leſt the violence of action with

which he illuſtrates each circumſtance, ſhould be prejudicial either to their perſons or cloaths.

In deſcribing a ſkaiting-match two or three winters ago, Tom got a fall in his dining-room, which had nearly broke his thigh. He had no ſooner recovered, and made ſhift to hobble to the coffee-houſe, than the converſation there unluckily turning on a great fire which had lately happened, in the heat of his working the engines, he diſcharged a cup of coffee in the face of a gentleman, who returned the compliment by knocking him down.

Ever ſince the American troubles, it has been a ſervice of danger to be near him in a political diſpute. In deſcribing the battle of Bunker's-hill, he has demoliſhed ſeveral chandeliers, beſides looking-glaſſes and pictures. Since Admiral Keppel's trial, I have abſolutely ſhunned him, as I hear that in illuſtrating the ſituation of the fleets by the bottles and glaſſes after dinner, the company have more than once been obliged to repreſent the French fleet, and ſheer off. Indeed, I am told, a few days ago he was ſo warm in the engagement, that having held up his cork-ſkrew as the ſignal for battle, and upon the refuſal of a full decanter of claret (which commanded the blue diviſion of drinking-glaſſes) to come into the *wake* of a ſilver candleſtick, which repreſented Admiral Keppel, he puſhed the *Formidable* decanter out of the line with ſuch precipitation, that a broadſide of red-wine and broken glaſs was diſcharged into the lap of a lady at table, who, in riſing up haſtily *diſabled* her laced apron ſo far as to defy all the aids of *knotting and ſplicing*. But I cannot give you a better idea of his character than by extracting ſome particulars of his laſt month's bill, which was delivered in by the miſtreſs of the coffee-houſe where he generally ſpends his evenings, and in which are the following articles.

"For ſtirring the fire with old Mr Feeble's cane inſtead of the poker, in the heat of diſpute as to the number of mourning-coaches at Mr Garrick's funeral.

"For tearing out two leaves of the Annual Regiſter, to repreſent the Formidable's log-book.

"For deſtroying a ſet of china diſhes, plates, mugs, &c. by overturning a table in deſcribing Mr Lee Lewes's pimp in the laſt new pantomime.

"For ſpoiling a new damaſk table cloth by marking on it, with red-port, the late alterations in St James's Park: And,

"For mending a new map of the world on a fire ſcreen, through which you thruſt your cane to illuſtrate a late duel. N. B. Europe is *much hurt*, and America almoſt *torn to pieces*.

"Since mending ditto, you run the candle againſt it in acting Torre's fire-works, ſet the Atlantic on fire, and almoſt burnt the ſugar iſlands."

Then follows a long liſt of bottles, glaſſes, and coffee-cups without number, which I will not trouble you with.

If you think the above ſketch of my friend Tom worth notice, I ſhall be tempted to give you a companion to him of the other ſex at another opportunity. I am Sir, Yours, &c.

A Hunter of Oddities.

A DROLL SCOTS ANECDOTE.

ABOUT forty odd years ago, *Mr Kyowvnie*, G——l S—r J——s C——l's houſehold piper, having got himſelf royally typanized at Crieff, one night, ſet out for home with the moon: But, unfortunately tumbling into a puddle by the way, was there arreſted, wambling like a *paddock*, till a paſſenger (nothing almoſt appearing above the water but the *drones*, wagging in the wind like a hazel buſh,) thus accoſted him:

Wha's this I ſee lying here?
Kyowvnie the piper: What need ye ſpeer?
Young *Kyowvnie*?
Fie! fie!
Auld *Kyowvnie*?
Aye, I.

Thus ſoon after Latinized by a humorous gentleman:

Quis eſt quem video hic hic jacere?
Kyownie *tibicen: ne ultra quære.*
Junior Kyownie?
Nego, nego.
Senior Kyownie?
Ego, Ego.

P. S. It was reported of him that he dealt in *magic*; and that he was found dancing to his pipes *ultroneouſly* playing the reel of *Heolachin*, in the ſtark of a tree in the wood of Ochertyre: but this ſeems rather apocryphal. He was, however, a very ſuperb man, and had a flag always diſplayed upon his main drone.

POETRY.

For the WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

On FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP is that dear ſocial tie,
That pure, myſterious amity,
Deep-rooted in the heart;
While ſweet agreement of deſires,
Wills, actions, ſentiments, inſpires
With love unknown to art.

'Tis mutual gratitude of noble ſouls,
Who greatly ſcorns whate'er controuls
The ſordid ſons of earth:
All Friendſhip's joys are mutual—none
Can e'er enjoy that joy alone
Of joys ſublime the birth.

True ſocial friends, like fountains pure,
Muſt never ſtagnate, never ſour,
If friendſhip they'd preſerve;
Untainted with vile flatt'ries, lies,
With low diſtruſt, or mean diſguiſe,
Unclouded with reſerve.

Friendſhip is love—'tis genuine love,
Which time and chance can ne'er remove,
It laſts while life endures;
And ſoaring at joys truly great,
Contemns all the effeminate,
And Beauty's ſilken lures.

Hail! Heav'n-born maid, divinely bright,
Queen of all true heart-felt delight,
Religious Friendſhip hail!
'Tis thine to chear the heavy heart,
And ſacred comfort to impart
When other comforts fail.

For human life is weak and vain,
And oft adverſity and pain
Does with fell rage intrude:
'Tis thine our violent pains to ſoothe,
Adverſity's rough face to ſmoothe,
And ſtrengthen fortitude.

Nor only doſt allay our grief,
From ev'ry ſorrow half relief,
And eaſe our various woes;
'Tis thine t' improve all human bliſs,
And without thee ev'n Happineſs
Would half its reliſh loſe.

Not frantic Diſcord can reſolve
On aught that can this tie diſſolve
This knot by Virtue ty'd;
It is as conſtant as ſincere,
Ev'n ſad affliction doth endear,
Death's ſelf doth not divide.

The ſun to chaos ſhall deſcend,
The long-adored Earth ſhall end,
The heavens ſhall paſs away,
And all in conflagration dire,
Time and great Nature ſhall expire
On the dread judgment day.

Religious Friendſhip then will live,
Will all the wreck of worlds ſurvive,
And all the wretched's doom;
And in thoſe bleſt abodes on high
Through all a long eternity
For ever freſh ſhall bloom.

Was Friendſhip to poor mortals given,
A ſample of the bliſs in heaven,
Which holy ſouls poſſeſs?
All human wiſdom to diſcern,
And ev'n Perfection's ſelf to learn,
And teach us Happineſs?

Ah! in thoſe hours what peace does fill
The ſocial heart with joys tranquil!
How ſwift thoſe moments roll!
When huſh'd is ev'ry vulgar care,
And friends in wiſe converſe do ſhare
Their very inmoſt ſoul.

Soon as in eaſt the chequ'ring light
Breaks thro' the clouds, and ſhady night
Reſigns her ſable ſway;
Soon as the ſky-lark, tow'ring high,
Leaves her ground-neſt the morn to ſpy,
And hail the infant day.

Then friends who ſcorn ignoble eaſe,
(Which only ſlothful minds can pleaſe,)
Leave the dull couch by ſtealth;
While early muſic wakes around,
And dewy frag'rance paints the ground,
Diffuſing joy and health.

While ſeated 'neath ſome hanging rocks,
The jovial ſhepherds tend their flocks,
And ply their tuneful reeds;
Then Friends are ſeen beſide ſome fount,
Or on ſome pleaſing wood-topt mount,
Or in the flow'ry meeds.

And as theſe joyful ſcenes they view,
As they their morning walk purſue,
Perhaps they do rehearſe
What of theſe ſcenes the muſe has ſung,
Or what has flow'd from THOMSON's tongue
In bold deſcriptive verſe.

And as they Nature's wonders ſcan,
Or ſhew the dignity of man,
Who reaſon right improve;
The grateful ſoul pleas'd with the theme,
Aſcends to hail the great Supreme
To Nature's Lord above.

H——

Stirling.

For the WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

An ELEGY *to the Memory of an unfortunate* FAMILY.

BY Loda's ſtream as late I bent my way,
And penſive ſought the muſes in the ſhade,
Some friendly ſpirit thus inſpir'd the lay,
And tun'd the numbers to my doric reed.

" Hail, fair ROWENA! to this pleaſant ſhore,
Where Eden blooms, and flow'rs unfading ſmile; (more—
Hail, lovely nymph! oppreſs'd with cares no
And freed from all the mazy paths of guile.

" Come, Virgin ſoul! and taſte ſeraphic joys;
Nor dread again your tranſient ſcenes of woe:
Where angels dwell, no grief the heart annoys,
But bliſs and peace in ſtreams eternal flow.

" Ye ſiſter ſpirits! whom the Virtues fire,
Conduct Rowena on her heav'nly way;
To notes divine attune the ſounding lyre;
And drown her ſorrows in your ſofteſt lay.

" Hail, virgin daughter! ceaſe your anxious care, around:—
The ſtorms are o'er—now Eden ſmiles
Hail, lovely nymph! dry up that falling tear;
For, lo! your Emma comes in gladneſs crown'd.

" From ſcenes of woe in early-bloom remov'd
She came to pave the way, and meet thee here;
And oft ſhe call'd the ſiſter whom ſhe lov'd;
And ſoon of Heav'n obtain'd her pious pray'r.

" Here too Indona, long by cares oppreſs'd,
Now joins the number of our ſacred band;
Here with her Celia lives completely bleſt,
And haſtes to greet you in this pleaſant land.

" Yet, oh! indulge the pious filial tear,
For thoſe whom heav'n has doom'd behind to ſtay;
For thoſe by Friendſhip lov'd, by Virtue dear;
And kindly guide them on their deſtin'd way.

" Oh, lonely pair! to keeneſt troubles born—
Depriv'd of all your once fair blooming race;
From ev'ry pleaſure, ev'ry comfort torn—
Haſte, haſte to join them in this happier place.

" And ye fair ſpirits! oft to earth deſcend;
In airy whiſp'rings ſooth their heartfelt woe;
Tho' all unſeen, oft on their ſteps attend,
And ſoft around make balmy odours blow.

" Go bid the muſe the pleaſing theme relate,
And ſmooth in ſounding numbers tune the lay,
How lovely Emma ſhares a happier fate,
And fair Indona lives in boundleſs day.

" And hark! yon ſhepherd tries the plaintive ſtrain—
Haſte then, Rowena! aid his drooping ſong:
If numbers could allay a parent's pain,
A bolder lyre ſhould yet the theme prolong."
Caithneſs. PROBUS.

LINES *occaſioned by the new tax on Poſt-coaches.*

A TRICK *upon* TRAVELLERS.

By Maſter N——TH.

IN days of yore, as we are told,
'Ere coaches were imported,
In boots and ſpurs our nobles all
To Weſtminſter reſorted.

E'en good Queen Beſs, of faithful Commons
Whene'er ſhe aſk'd a million,
Behind her Chancellor wou'd ride
In ſafe-guard, and on pillion.

Friend N—th, no doubt, approves the mode,
And thinks it no reproach
To jogg on horſeback, rather than
Sit lolling in a coach.

But, travellers, beware the r——,
Nor truſt him more than meet;
Leſt, 'ſtead of horſe-back, he ſhould chance
To ſet you on your feet.

To a very beautiful, *but* very negligent *Lady, who was ſeen at an Aſſembly with a certain* little animal *upon her boſom.*

WHEN late, upon your ſnowy breaſt, it chanc'd,
A wand'ring *I*—*ſe* had took his fancy ſtand;
My eyes upon th' invader quickly glanc'd—
I'd fain have bid him with my ready hand:

But you, with frowns, my friendly aid refus'd.
All ſaw him revel on his ſnowy bed;
Heav'n ſend, henceforth, your poliſh'd comb, well-us'd,
May draw his num'rous brethren—from your head.

ACROSTIC.

GREAT Nature's courſe our heroes run;
A beam of light, ſprung from the ſun,
R etain'd a while on earth—to blaze
R eſpect and wonder, did him praiſe;
I f in the womb of future years—
C louds dark—they break—thus light appears,
K ind ſtars may thus retard our fears.

THE REVIEW.

Moral and Hiſtorical Memoirs. 8vo. 5s. *Boards.* Dilly, London.

THE firſt of theſe Memoirs is employed on Foreign Travel, the uſefulneſs of which the author examines under a variety of conſiderations, ſuch as its affording a convenient opportunity to ſons of family and condition to detach themſelves from many diſagreeable and unbecoming connections, to learn their exerciſes, to fall inſenſibly into a graceful confidence in manners and behaviour, to acquire the modern languages, and to attain a knowledge of the influence of government, religion, and climate, on the human character. In the opinion of this author, all theſe objects may be proſecuted with as much ſucceſs, by domeſtic education and ſtudy, without riſking the corruption and falſe refinement of manners, which are too often the effect of travelling in foreign countries, eſpecially at an immature age.

The ſecond Memoir treats of Refinement and Luxury, concerning the effects of which on national proſperity, moral and political writers have entertained very different opinions. By ſome, particularly the ancients, theſe qualities are conſidered as equally pernicious to mental and corporeal vigour; while others regard them as highly advantageous, on account of the arts to which they give birth, and the more diffuſive means of ſubſiſtence, of which they are conſequently productive. After taking a general view of the ſubject, the ingenious eſſayiſt concludes, that both in a moral and political light, the arts of luxury and elegance are equally adverſe to the virtue, independency, and happineſs of mixed and free ſtates.

The third Memoir is the ſequel to the preceding, and preſents us with a comparative view of the manners of a Grecian and Engliſh woman of faſhion. In drawing the former of theſe portraits, the author has recourſe to Xenophon's Oeconomics, of which he tranſlates ſome paſſages relative to a beautiful converſation-piece between Iſchomachus and his new-married lady. As this admirable repreſentation of ancient ſimplicity cannot fail of affording ſatisfaction to our readers, we ſhall ſubmit the following quotation to their peruſal.

"Socrates is expreſſing his ſurpriſe, that, conſidering Iſchomachus's multiplicity of affairs, and many avocations in the city, yet his private and domeſtic concerns ſhould be ſo well regulated. "O, ſays he, I am very little in the houſe, for my wife is more than equal to the management of every thing within doors." "It will be very obliging in you, Iſchomachus, if you will alſo inform me, whether you yourſelf made your wife what ſhe ought to be, or received her from her father and mother inſtructed by them in the proper duties of her ſex?" "How could that be, ſaid Iſchomachus, ſince ſhe was but fifteen when I married her, and had been brought up before in ſo reſerved a way, that ſhe had ſeen very little, heard very little, and hardly ever opened her lips? Do not you think, it was as much as I could expect, if, when I firſt took her home, ſhe knew how to ſpin, make a gown, and diſtribute the proper weight of wool to her maids; for as to the command of her palate, I found her perfectly inſtructed; a qualification, in my opinion, of great excellence, either in man or in woman." "With regard then to other things that peculiarly belong to her, I ſuppoſe you yourſelf have qualified your wife to do what is proper?" "Not, ſaid Iſchomachus, till I had ſacrificed and intreated the gods that I might teach her, and ſhe might learn only thoſe things that were beſt for us both." "Then, ſaid I, your wife ſacrificed, and put up her prayers along with you?" "Yes, replied Iſchomachus, and fervently engaging and calling the gods to witneſs, that ſhe would be what ſhe ought; and it was very evident, that ſhe would be far from negligent in whatever was taught her."

"Be ſo good, as inform me, Iſchomachus, what you firſt began to teach her, for ſuch a ſort of converſation with you will be much more agreeable to me, than an account of the fineſt gymnic match or horſe-race that ever was." "Well then, Socrates, after ſhe grew a little accuſtomed to me, ſo that we could converſe without reſtraint or embarraſſment, I put ſuch queſtions as theſe to her: Have you ever conſidered, my love, why I married you, or the reaſons that induced your parents to beſtow you upon me? for I know you muſt be very ſenſible, that both of us might have been otherwiſe connected. Notwithſtanding, yet while I am conſidering my own ſituation, and your parents yours, and who would beſt ſuit us both as a domeſtic and matrimonial

companion, I preferred you, and, as it happened, your parents myſelf out of thoſe who offered. If, therefore, God ſhould at any time bleſs us with children, we will then adviſe how to educate them in the beſt manner; for it will be our mutual advantage to have them prove the companions and conſolation of our old age: now, our houſe, or property, is our common good; for whatever I have I bring into the common ſtock, and you alſo do the ſame; and we are not now to calculate who has brought in moſt, but ought to be well convinced that whichever beſt diſcharges their duty will be the greateſt benefactor. To this, my dear Socrates, my wife replied: In what can I be of uſe to you? what am I capable of? what are my talents? I entirely depend upon you, and my mother told me, it was my peculiar duty to be modeſt and careful. I then ſaid, Very true, my love; my father told me the ſame thing. But the duty of modeſt and careful perſons of either ſex, is to manage their preſent property in the beſt manner, and to increaſe it as much as they can, by every juſt and honourable method. And do you ſee any thing, ſaid my wife, by doing which I could contribute with you to this end? Why, truly, I replied, in endeavouring to do, in the beſt manner you are able, whatever God and Nature point out as your duty, and which the laws approve. What is that, ſaid ſhe? In my opinion, I added, a matter of no little importance, if, however, the leader of the bees is not placed to ſuperintend the houſe for nothing; for it appears to me, my dear life, that the gods have with great foreſight enjoined this union called male and female, in order that the parties might be of mutual uſe to each other. For, firſt, by this conjunction children are born, in order that the human race may be continued. We alſo owe to it the love and reverence of our children when we grow old. Beſides, as mankind do not live in the open air like other animals, they ſtand in need of houſes. Hence it is neceſſary, that thoſe who would provide themſelves with ſuch things as are conveyed under cover, ſhould have people to prepare and collect them without door; for the ploughing, the ſowing, the planting of the earth, with the paſturage of cattle, all belong to what is done in the open air, and it is by means of theſe that a houſe is ſupplied with neceſſaries. After ſuch things are brought home, a perſon is required to take care of them, and to do whatever cannot be done but under cover. Now, in the houſe, children, when infants, are reared; in the houſe food are prepared of the grain already collected, and in the ſame manner clothes are made of the wool before put in order. And becauſe all theſe things, whether to be done within or without doors, require labour and care: he is related to have ſaid, that God intended the woman ſhould be naturally qualified to take care of affairs within doors, and the man of thoſe without. And theſe external offices were enjoined the man upon account of his being better able, from the ſtructure both of his body and mind, to bear cold and heat, long journies, and the labours of war; but the internal ones to the woman by the ſame providence, becauſe Nature had given her a frame leſs adapted to thoſe purpoſes. And as he knew that Nature taught and commanded the female to ſuckle her newly born infant, he therefore made her more attached to it when ſo young than he made the male. In the ſame manner he intruſted to the woman the cuſtody of the things that were brought home; and knowing that fear is no ill quality in one who is to take care of any thing, God alſo formed the woman more timid and apprehenſive than the man: and being ſenſible that defence was neceſſary, in caſe thoſe employed without doors were attacked, he therefore imparted to him a greater degree of courage. And becauſe it was required of both as well to diſpenſe as to receive, he communicated to each an equal degree of memory and diligence; ſo that it is not eaſy to ſay which of the ſexes moſt excels in theſe qualities.

"God has alſo equally endowed them with the power of abſtaining from what they ought to abſtain, and left it to their option, whether huſband or wife, which of them ſhould obtain the greateſt ſhare of this good. And ſince they are not by nature alike capable of all theſe things, one has therefore the greater need of the other, and their union is more beneficial in itſelf, what is defective in one being ſupplied by the other. Therefore, I ſaid to her, knowing then, my love, what is enjoined to each of us by God, let us exert ourſelves to the utmoſt to diſcharge in the beſt manner we are able the part aſſigned us.

"The laws alſo (he proceeded) approved theſe things in the union of the

ſexes, and as God has ordained their children a common good, ſo has the legiſlature the houſe and every thing belonging to them. Beſides, the laws approve thoſe things which God and Nature enable each of them to do in the eaſieſt and beſt manner. Now it is more becoming the woman to remain within doors than to be occupied abroad, and more out of character for the man to be buſy in the houſe than to be employed without. And if any one acts a part that Nature does not enjoin him, perhaps it cannot be concealed from the Deity that he violates order; who therefore puniſhes him, if he neglect the proper occupation of a man, or meddle in that pertaining to the other ſex."

After exhibiting, from the ſame writer, other beautiful paſſages deſcriptive of ancient manners and ſentiments, the author proceeds to make ſome remarks on that contraſt of character obſervable in the Britiſh ladies of the preſent age.

"How different, ſays he, are theſe notions from ours! What ideas of induſtry, of utility, of reſerve and retirement? What an amiable diſſuaſive from falſe and diſingenuous pretentions to ſtature and complexion, the lily and the roſe? Notwithſtanding our ſo much boaſted refinement, our improvements in the arts of ſocial intercourſe and converſation; I cannot help inclining to believe, that the lives of the Athenian ladies were not only more pure and innocent, but more placid and happy than thoſe of the ſame rank in modern times. It is true, they were excluded from general ſociety, from places of public and promiſcuous reſort, from which, even with us, reflecting and ſenſible minds ſeldom return but with wearineſs and diſguſt; but their minds and ſpirits were always uſefully employed, and agreeably agitated with their domeſtic occupations; and the intercourſe with their parents, huſbands, &c. was much more endearing and wiſhed for with more longing expectation, by reaſon it was their only ſociety, and enjoyed only during the intervals, on the male-ſide, of conſtant action and employment without doors, and in the open air in affairs of agriculture, politics, or war.

"Indeed, the ideas of female duty, and the general manners of the ladies of Greece, made indolence and inoccupation of no repute among them. Idleneſs was not only reproach, but miſery; it not only loſt them the eſteem and affection of their huſbands, &c. but if they could not amuſe themſelves with the ingenuity of the diſtaff and loom, and the conduct of their families, they had not the pernicious reſource of Pantheons, of an Almack's, of public rendezvouſes for play and gallantry, where the underſtanding and the heart are equally perverted; where our fair ones are equally diſqualified from acting the parts of daughters, wives, or mothers; where health is undermined, where the roſe and bloom of youth and beauty is ſoon overcaſt by a ſickly pale and ſaffron; where the moſt fatal and extravagant deſires and paſſions are acquired and nouriſhed, and where all taſte for ſimple genuine pleaſure, for female duty, for female praiſe, is entirely loſt and abandoned. This long train of evils ſeems in great meaſure to ariſe from the late abſurd notion and practice of making it one of the diſtinctions and privileges of female rank and fortune, to do nothing and to be uſeleſs; and hence in a high degree the ruin of the modeſty, virtue, and even happineſs of the fair ſex among us. For the human mind muſt be occupied in ſome way or other, either uſefully or viciouſly. And, if few of them have any taſte for letters; if muſic has no charms for them; if the duties of devotion have no ſhare in their thoughts; if the ingenuity of the needle do not divide their attention and time, what muſt be the natural, the unavoidable conſequence? In town, an eternal diſſipation, every ſcene of amuſement and faſhionable reſort, fatigued and nauſeated with their vacant and diſſatisfied countenances, criminal attachments, gaming (not play), loſs of health, loſs of reputation, neglect of the true glory of a woman, the inſpection of family concerns, the education of children, the affection and eſteem of an huſband. In the country, either a relaxing indolence in the place of repoſe and tranquillity, or a perpetual race and buſtle inſtead of ſuitable exerciſe; country Newmarkets, country Pantheons, &c. &c. in a word, no rational or becoming enjoyment. However, we muſt do our fair readers the juſtice to acknowledge (and we do it with pleaſure), that there are many exceptions; but ſtill we could wiſh they were more diſtinguiſhed and more numerous."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

CONSIDERATIONS *on the preſent State of Public Affairs, and the means of raiſing the neceſſary Supplies. By* WILLIAM PULTENEY, *Eſq;* [P. 288.]

MR PULTENEY having thus urged the neceſſity of calling forth the exertions of the ſtate in the proſecution of the American war, and preſuming that the object of conqueſt is attainable, proceeds to ſuggeſt the following new mode of raiſing ſupplies:

"The mode of raiſing ſupplies for extraordinary purpoſes of the ſtate, introduced with caution at the Revolution, by borrowing money on the public credit, has been long purſued, with very little either of caution or foreſight; and though we felt, very ſenſibly, the inconveniencies of it, towards the cloſe of the laſt war, yet as, by cuſtom, it was conſidered as a neceſſary evil, no perſon ſeems to have thought of any other mode.

"The inconveniencies, however, of having recourſe to money-lenders to ſupport the public expences, are ſufficiently obvious. It is to be expected, that they will ever take advantage of the public neceſſity, to raiſe their terms; that they will even add to that neceſſity, and depreciate the ſtocks, for a time, to anſwer their purpoſe; that they will combine together to raiſe their prices, and forgetting that they are citizens, may even endeavour, by every art, to enrich themſelves, at the riſk of the total ruin of the ſtate.

"The neceſſities of a ſtate, in time of war, if large loans are required, can be no ſecret; a combination of all the moſt conſiderable money-lenders is eaſily formed, becauſe the neceſſities of the ſtate will generally afford ſufficient plunder to anſwer the wiſhes of all. If any ſhould happen to be left out of the general combination, and the miniſter ſhould attempt to negociate ſeparately with them, the ſecret would ſoon be out, and the other lenders would quickly draw them into the general conſpiracy, ſo that no alternative might be left, but either to conſent to the moſt exorbitant demands, or to put a ſtop to the moſt neceſſary exertions of the ſtate, in an hour perhaps of the greateſt danger.

"Under ſuch circumſtances, it becomes the ſpirit of a free country to lay aſide, for a time, the practice of borrowing, and to call upon the individuals of the kingdom for a direct aid, equal to the public occaſions.

"This aid may be given, by every perſon's paying a certain rate or proportion of his real capital or income.—What that rate ſhould be muſt depend upon the ſum required, compared with the total wealth of the nation.

"If the money were raiſed in this manner, it would, in truth, fall much lighter upon the kingdom than the mode of borrowing.

"In order to judge, however, whether it is practicable to raiſe, in time of war, the neceſſary ſupplies within the year, it is proper to form ſome calculation of the national wealth.

"The total wealth of Great Britain has been computed by different writers at different ſums. It has undoubtedly increaſed very much ſince the lateſt of the computations; and I may ſafely venture to affirm, that it now exceeds very much one thouſand millions. In this I comprehend the value of the land, the value of the houſes, the value of ſtock of all kinds, and materials of manufacture, ſhipping, caſh, money in the funds due to inhabitants, and debts due to us by perſons out of the kingdom, but deducting the like debts due by us to other countries; in ſhort, I comprehend every thing which can be denominated wealth or property.

"But, for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſufficient ſum for carrying on the war for two years, 1½ per cent. of every man's capital, to be paid by inſtallments, in the courſe of two years, would be fully adequate; as that ſum would amount, upon one thouſand millions of property, to fifteen millions, which, without ſuppoſing much œconomy, ought, with the ordinary ſupplies, to ſupport a vigorous war of two years at leaſt.

"Every perſon muſt perceive the amazing effect which ſuch a meaſure would immediately produce, with reſpect to our national affairs; and in what a light it would place this country in the eyes of all Europe. The boaſted prophecies concerning national bankruptcy would immediately vaniſh, and the diſtinction between a free government and every other, would be placed in the cleareſt point of view; for I may venture to affirm, that no ſtate in Europe, Holland excepted, could raiſe ſupplies for a war in the manner propoſed. It is in a

free country only that mankind feel themſelves ſo connected with the public proſperity, as willingly to ſacrifice, in ſupport of it, a part of their fortune, in great emergencies.

"But it may be aſked, how is it poſſible to ſuppoſe, that this nation, torn to pieces, as it has been, by diſſentions, and diſſatisfied with the management of its affairs, if it were even able to raiſe, within the year, ſo large a ſum in addition to its preſent burdens, would ever conſent to pay it, much leſs to entruſt it, to the Miniſters of the Crown? Or how would it be poſſible to deviſe a mode of levying to this extent, an equal proportion of every man's fortune, for the ſervice of the State?

"I believe, indeed, that ſuch a plan, however important, could not be carried into execution, without a very general concurrence and approbation of the people at large, who muſt firſt be convinced of the abſolute neceſſity of the utmoſt exertion in the preſent criſis, to avert the black ſtorm, which threatens us from every quarter; and, ſecondly, the nation muſt be convinced, that it is, in every view, their real intereſt to raiſe the ſupplies within the year, not only to avoid the extravagant demands of money-lenders, but to prevent the impoſition of new taxes, oppreſſive to induſtry, and above all, that it is their intereſt to do ſo, in order, at this criſis, to exalt the national character in the eyes of all Europe. In the third place, the people muſt be convinced, that the conduct of public affairs is entruſted, not merely to men of honour and good intentions, but to the ableſt, the firmeſt, and the moſt diſintereſted men that are to be found in this extenſive country."

How far this new method might prove capable of anſwering the immediate neceſſities of the ſtate, we ſhall not take upon us to determine. The propoſal, however, bears the marks of public ſpirit,—but we are afraid the objections he ſtates are too powerful to let it ſucceed. At any rate, it were to be wiſhed that ſome other mode to raiſe the ſupplies were adopted than the preſent, which is undoubtedly moſt diſadvantageous to the nation, and burdenſome to the lieges.

[As we could not comprehend in the *Weekly Mercury*, for ſeveral weeks paſt, the Debates in Parliament, both by reaſon of their length and an extraordinary increaſe of hiſtorical articles,—and as we were unwilling our readers ſhould loſe an account of any Parliamentary buſineſs of importance at this critical ſeaſon,—we have accordingly ſelected the ſubſtance of the moſt intereſting Debates in either Houſe, during the above period.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, February 19.

On a Motion for Liſts of the Royal Navy to be laid before the Houſe.

THE *Duke of Richmond* deſired to trouble their Lordſhips with a motion of the utmoſt importance intended to have been made, with many others, by a noble Earl, whoſe profeſſional knowledge made him maſter of the ſubjects to which they related, but whoſe long illneſs deprived him of the honour of attending the Houſe. His Grace then moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the proper officers to lay before the Houſe a liſt of the royal navy, as it ſtood upon the navy board in January 1771."

A long debate took place upon the above motion. It was opened by *Lord Sandwich*, who declared that all motions for papers, or on any matter regarding himſelf as a private individual, or of the particular department in which he preſided, he ſhould moſt readily acquieſce in; but whenever any motion, ſuppoſed to relate only to himſelf, ſtood connected with the ſtate, and the going into it might prove prejudicial to its true intereſt, he ſhould ſtrenuouſly oppoſe it. As to the preſent motion in itſelf, he ſaw no harm in it; but as he imagined it was to be followed by others, which probably would be of a ſimilar nature, and bring the ſtate of the navy before the Houſe down to the preſent time, he ſhould certainly object to it, becauſe he thought this matter had been carried too far laſt year, and had given information to our enemies.

The *Lord Chancellor* ſpoke to order, and ſubmitted to the Houſe whether this motion, ſtanding by itſelf, without any explanation of the object it aimed at, ought to be put at all. His Lordſhip ſaid, it was not ſufficient for any Lord to

move for papers; he ſhould make it appear that he had reaſons ſufficient to make it competent with the wiſdom of the Houſe to call for ſuch papers. The motion he conſidered as frivolous, he ſhould therefore certainly object to it. The principal arguments he made uſe of were, that as the Houſe was to addreſs his Majeſty for the papers, and not the particular member who made the motion, it behoved the Houſe to have the whole matter before them, that they might judge of the neceſſity, importance, and expediency of calling for any particular papers; and he was free to confeſs, that if the motion made, and thoſe that were to follow, had any tendency to expoſe the ſtate of the fleet to our enemies, he ſhould be againſt them all. He therefore wiſhed the noble Duke would explain, with his uſual candour, the whole intent of the motions in his hand. And he begged their Lordſhips to conſider that they were not like men cooped up in the corner of a cabin revealing their ſentiments only to each other in ſecret, but what they ſaid was to be proclaimed abroad; and whatever members of either Houſe of Parliament thought fit to declare in their debates, would carry a weight out of doors in proportion to the dignity and reſpectable characters of the Speakers; on which account he cautioned them not to add to the avowed dangerous ſtate of the times, by entering into enquiries, which, upon a preſumption that there is any miſmanagement, or any weakneſs in our navy or government, would only increaſe the misfortunes of the nation, by revealing them. His Lordſhip alſo argued ſtrongly againſt general aſſertions being thrown out againſt members of adminiſtration being Peers of that Houſe, without having ſpecific charges againſt them, to be ſupported with evidences of the facts.

The *Duke of Grafton* contended warmly for the motion as it ſtood ſingly; it was ſufficient that it was made by a noble Duke; any Peer had a right to make a motion, and it was agreeable to parliamentary uſage to demand the papers of public offices without aſſigning the motive. The nation is in critical circumſtances; the public expect an enquiry into the conduct of its rulers, and parliament would be reduced to a mere regiſter office, if this privilege was to be given up.

Lord Cambden ſpoke chiefly to the point of order, and appealed to the Journals of the Houſe, and to the memory of every Peer of old ſtanding in the Houſe, whether it is not the conſtant uſage of Parliament for individual members to make motions for papers, without entering into the intention of the motions, till the papers were before the Houſe, and ſome reſolutions reſpecting the ſubject matter of them were to be deduced from them. In his opinion ſuch motions were to be put, without further queſtion upon them, and either accepted or rejected.

The *Earl of Shelburne* ſupported the ſame argument, but wiſhed the noble Duke, who made the motion, had ſatisfied the noble Lords on the other ſide, that all his motions tended to ſome national object, and were not deſigned to convey any information to the enemy; for if they were, he would be the firſt to put a negative upon them. But he was ſure no ſuch thing could be meant.

Lord Weymouth, againſt the motion, contended, that expoſing the ſtate of the navy would be of dangerous conſequences, and he ſaw no end it was to anſwer.

The *Duke of Chandos* obſerved, that he had a great reſpect for the noble Lords on both ſides of the Houſe, and he thought the ſeaſon too far advanced to be loſing time on unimportant papers, when ſo much national buſineſs, at a moſt critical juncture, called for their ſerious deliberation; ſuch as ſtrengthening the hands of the crown againſt a potent enemy, and finding the means of uniting in one common cauſe.

The *Duke of Richmond*, with ſome warmth, aſſerted and maintained the importance of his motions. He avowed his intention to make an inquiry into the ſtate of the navy, by compariſon of what it was at the time when the noble Lord came to the head of the Admiralty, upon the reſignation of the very great and able Admiral, Lord Hawke, who preſided at that Board till 1771. The nation, he ſaid, had been deceived, and he meant to ground upon theſe papers charges of malverſation againſt the noble Lord who has been upwards of ſeven years at the head of the Admiralty, and to open the eyes of the King, the only man in the nation who does not know the real ſtate of his navy. If the noble Lords who objected to his motion meant to put a negative upon his motions, they would do the raſheſt thing that ever was done in Parliament; they would ſtop an inquiry which the nation expected, and God knows what would

be the conſequence. He defied them to point out any danger that could ariſe to the ſtate from any of his motions. His Grace then, for the further ſatisfaction of their Lordſhips, read the following motions in his place, which he intended to follow up that already before the Houſe.

"That his Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed to order the proper officers to lay before the Houſe an account of all the droits of the Admiralty ſince the year 1771, with an account of their ſeveral diſburſements.

"That his Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed to order the proper officers to lay before the Houſe an account of the ſtate of the navy from the year 1751 to the year 1759, inclusive, ſpecifying the number each year.

"That his Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed to order the proper officers to lay before the Houſe a liſt of all the ſhips loſt, taken, or deſtroyed, from the year 1751 to the year 1759, as well as thoſe from the years 1771 to 1778, inclusive.

"That his Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed to order the proper officers to lay before the Houſe copies of inſtructions to Admiral Byron, from the time of his ſailing laſt June to his firſt-deſtined port."

The *Duke of Grafton* ſaid, he hoped the Houſe would not think him diſorderly in riſing twice, for as the noble Duke had now read all his motions, new matter aroſe from them, otherwiſe he ſhould not have troubled their Lordſhips again, as he was determined to obſerve the rules of order laid down by the noble Lord on the wool-ſack, who, he hoped, would himſelf take care to ſet them the example he ſo often urged. He proceeded to declare, that the kingdom could not be reſcued from impending danger, if thoſe men who had miſmanaged its affairs ſo long were not removed, and abler men put in their places; it therefore was abſolutely neceſſary to inquire into their conduct: and as the mover of the queſtions had not only avowed his intention, but his hopes of being able to prove ſpecific charges againſt one branch of adminiſtration, there was an end of the rights of parliament, if ſuch enquiries were to be ſtopped by the mean ſubterfuge of pretending to ſay it would expoſe our naval ſtrength to the enemy. Was there a news-paper publiſhed that did not give an account of the number of ſhips put into commiſſion, with the names of the captains; and did not the port liſts from Portſmouth and Plymouth always announce them? In ſhort, the miniſtry had diſguſted, diſgraced, and driven from the public ſervice, our ableſt and beſt commanders by land and ſea; and now would they be ſo raſh as to go home to their families and tell them, we have taken ſhelter under the pitiful pretext of not diſcloſing our naval ſtrength to the enemy, and have put an effectual ſtop to all enquiry into our conduct. It was beneath the dignity of a peer; if the noble Lord knew himſelf to be innocent, let him ſtand forth boldly, and meet the enquiry like a man.

Lord Sandwich exculpated himſelf from having diſgraced any commander; and ſuppoſing Admiral Keppel to be alluded to, ſaid he had done all in his power to prevent matters being carried to ſuch a length; and ſaid it was owing to a declaration of the noble Earl for whom the Duke of Richmond made his motions (the Earl of Briſtol), that any court-martial was held. "My opinion, ſaid his Lordſhip, was, before the trial, and is ſtill, that none of the officers were to blame in the action of the 27th of July; but, after the declaration, that the Commander in Chief would not ſerve again with the Vice-admiral, a trial was the only method of acquitting the Admiral; the Admiralty had no power to delay it, and it was a matter of great kindneſs to Admiral Keppel to order it directly; for his principal evidences were under ſailing orders, and would have been out of England, if they had not been detained for the trial."

His Lordſhip being aſked by the *Duke of Richmond*, if the Houſe was to underſtand that a court-martial was ordered on Sir Hugh Palliſer, and by whom the charges were to be brought; for he was ſure Admiral Keppel had forgiven him, and would not be his accuſer. *Lord Sandwich* replied, The Admiralty-board having found matters which tend to criminate the Vice-admiral in the minutes of the late court-martial, they have given him notice to prepare for his trial; from the date of ſuch notice the appointment of a court-martial takes place, though the particular day is not fixed till a few days before the trial begins. His Lordſhip now requeſted it as a favour, that no Lord would oppoſe the motions, as he would not have the idea go forth that he had endeavoured to ſtop a parliamentary inquiry into his conduct.

The *Duke of Richmond*, and other minority Lords were now very ſevere on a Lord Sandwich, for declaring that he thought none of the officers were to blame, in the very ſame breath that he had mentioned the mode of ordering a court-martial on Sir Hugh Palliſer: They ſaid, this was paſſing a judgment of acquittal of Sir Hugh before the trial, and contradicting the reſolutions of the late court-martial, the depoſitions of ſeveral witneſſes who had charged Sir Hugh with diſobedience of orders, and the votes of thanks of both Houſes of Parliament to Admiral Keppel.

The motions having thus occaſioned a very ſpirited and intereſting debate, about eight o'clock they were ſeverally put, and ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wedneſday, February 17.

On a Motion for an Account of all Proceedings relative to a Trial of Sir Hugh Palliſer, *to be laid before the Houſe.*

MR *Charles Fox* took notice to the Houſe, that it was rumoured, that a Court-martial was ordered on Sir Hugh Palliſer; and therefore he wiſhed to know from thoſe who could beſt inform him if there was any truth in this report, as he had a motion to make that greatly depended on the anſwer he might receive.

Lord Mulgrave replied, in order to ſatisfy the honourable Member, but not as thinking himſelf by any means called upon to give any information in his official capacity. He ſaid that Sir Hugh Palliſer had ſent a letter to the Board of Admiralty at the ſame time that he exhibited his charges againſt Admiral Keppel, deſiring that a Court-martial might be held to enquire into his conduct; upon which the Admiralty wrote to Admiral Keppel, to know if he intended to bring any accuſation againſt Sir Hugh. To this letter no anſwer was received. During the trial of Admiral Keppel, when he was upon his defence, Sir Hugh Palliſer, finding that Mr Keppel's witneſſes gave a criminal turn to his conduct, wrote again to the Admiralty, urging this as a reaſon for a trial to be ordered; and the Admiralty, a ſecond time, out of reſpect, wrote to Admiral Keppel, deſiring to know if he would demand a Court-martial on Sir Hugh? to which Mr Keppel returned an evaſive anſwer, or rather an inconcluſive one, (he did not mean to ſpeak invidiouſly) Here the matter, he ſaid, reſted, and though his Lordſhip would not ſay officially what ſtep the Board intended to take, yet, he ſaid, as matters ſtood, in his own opinion, public juſtice demanded that Sir Hugh Palliſer ſhould be brought to trial, either to clear him if innocent, or to puniſh him if guilty.

Mr Fox, in reply, obſerved, that the noble Lord had talked of the reſpect entertained by the Board of Admiralty for Admiral Keppel, and the civil manner in which they had written to him at Portſmouth, with regard to Sir Hugh Palliſer's ſecond letter. He begged gentlemen to attend to the words of the letter ſent from Mr Stephens, of the Admiralty-office, to Admiral Keppel, on the ſubject; if the letter was not then upon the table, it would be in a day or two, and then gentlemen would find that the words, "you are required," were in the letter; words which implied a command, rather than any reſpectful deſire, as the noble Lord had ſtated. To this letter an anſwer was ſent, which the noble Lord had termed evaſive, a term of an invidious nature, and which he did not think the noble Lord warranted to uſe; but the fact was, the letter in reply was contemptuous, as it would appear when before the Houſe. Mr Fox deſcanted with ſome warmth on the conduct of the Admiralty Board; he in particular pointed out the contradiction and abſurdity obſervable in the conduct of the noble Lord and his colleagues in office, who had declared, when aſked, why they ordered a Court-martial upon a ſuperior officer, when demanded by an inferior, without taking ſome time to conſider of the propriety of making ſuch an order?—that they had no legal diſcretion; and yet took upon themſelves ſhortly afterwards the diſcretion of ordering one officer to demand a Court-martial on the conduct of another. Mr Fox concluded his ſpeech with moving, "for an account of any proceedings received at the Admiralty reſpecting the trial of Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer, relative to the engagement with the French fleet, on the 27th and 28th days of July laſt."

Lord Mulgrave took notice of the violence of the honourable Gentleman's ſpeech, and the kindred warmth which it inſpired; and after ſhewing how eaſy it was to create that warmth, by the groſſeſt miſrepreſentation, complained of the perſonal attack upon his language as exceed-

ingly unfair. He put it to the recollection of the Houſe, whether he had not expreſsly declared he did not mean to uſe the word evaſive, as he applied it to Admiral Keppel's anſwer to the Board of Admiralty, in an invidious manner. He uſed it in its real import; Admiral Keppel's reply, as he had before ſaid, was inconcluſive; it neither informed the Admiralty whether he would, or would not, demand a Court-martial upon Sir Hugh. His Lordſhip alſo commented a good deal on what had fallen from the honourable Gentleman with regard to the reſpect due to Admiral Keppel; he declared that he was no man's flatterer, nor was he any man's foe; he always ſpoke his mind freely and openly. Gentlemen of his own profeſſion well knew that he had a great eſteem for Admiral Keppel. He admired him as a brave, judicious, and gallant officer; and though he did not always think in the ſame manner upon political points, he reſpected him as his friend, and was one of the laſt men living who ſhould ever be guilty of treating him with incivility. With regard to the letter which the honourable Gentleman had quoted, (tho' it was not before the Houſe, and which was not very regular), he did not immediately recollect that the words, which the hon. Gentleman had cited, were in it; this however he knew, that the letter was prepared by the Secretary of the Admiralty, and was copied from a precedent which had been in their books upwards of twenty, and, he believed, near thirty years. The occaſion on which it was written occurred in Lord Anſon's time, and the ſituation of the officer to whom it was addreſſed, was exactly ſimilar to that of Admiral Keppel; he would leave the Houſe therefore to judge whether there could be any deſign 20 or 30 years ago to frame a letter purpoſely to enable the preſent Board of Admiralty to inſult Admiral Keppel. His Lordſhip dwelt a good deal upon the injuſtice of attacking one ſet of men, and that upon unwarrantable grounds, merely under pretence of paying reſpect to another; adding, that the papers which had been moved for contained among them the letter from the Admiralty Board to Admiral Keppel, and the Admiral's anſwer; that the Houſe would ſhortly be able to inſpect both, and determine upon their propriety; to advert to their contents therefore before they were in the Houſe, merely to catch the paſſions of the hearers, was neither parliamentary nor fair; he concluded with adviſing the honourable Gentleman, as he was ſo ſoon to ſit as a judge upon the letters in queſtion, to beware how he turned an accuſer, by previouſly quoting what the Houſe were incapable of determining to be either a juſt and true quotation, or a perverſion of the meaning of the letter cited.

Mr Fox roſe once more to explain, and ſaid he mentioned the matter thus early, to impreſs the particular words he had quoted on the minds of the Houſe, and in order to ſhew the very great reſpect with which the Board of Admiralty had treated Admiral Keppel, at leaſt in one inſtance.

Mr Fox's motion was put by the Speaker, and carried.

On a motion for all Letters received by Lord George Germaine *from Sir* William Howe, *while he held the command in America, to be laid before the Houſe.*

SIR WILLIAM HOWE then roſe, and in a ſhort ſpeech, deſcanted on the injuſtice which had been done him, both in that Houſe and without doors, by the prejudicial opinions entertained reſpecting his conduct while Commander in Chief in America; opinions never contradicted, and poſſibly encouraged, by thoſe who alone had it in their power to ſpeak from authority on the ſubject. He in particular pointed out two aſſertions which had been made in Parliament, and which amounted to a charge againſt him and his brother, of not having put an end to the American war when it was in their power; the one was a declaration by an hon. Gentleman lately returned from America, that "the means were adequate to the object," had the war been properly conducted; the other, by the ſame gentleman, "that the ſouthern expedition, the entering Pennſylvania, and the marching to Philadelphia," was the cauſe of every ill conſequence which enſued. Nothing could diſprove the aſſertions but the letters which had paſſed between him and the Secretary of State for the American department. He was in hopes therefore that the honourable Gentleman, to whom he alluded, would have ſet on foot an enquiry which had ſo frequently been talked of, and which he and his brother had anxiouſly waited for; as, however, no perſon had thought proper to move for the papers in queſtion, he was

at length reduced to the disagreeable necessity of moving for them himself, and he trusted no gentleman would object, as it would from these papers appear to whom censure was due, if any were due; and either he and his brother would stand acquitted or condemned, according as the facts should come out to be against them, or in their favour. He then read his motion as follows:

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House Copies or Extracts of all Letters of Correspondence that have been received by the Secretary of State for the American department, from Sir William Howe, from the 4th of August 1775, to the 16th of May 1778."

Lord Howe rose to second his brother, and spoke for a short time in a similar manner. His Lordship concluded with saying, that it was his determination to retire from the service, and to have no connection whatever with any public person; but that he wished not to retire with discredit, unless it should be proved that he merited it. Ministers had with-held that approbation of the conduct of the General and himself from the public, which they had both received from their most gracious Sovereign; that the enquiry which the papers moved for would necessarily lead to, would afford a proof, whether they were entitled to the approbation they desired, or whether they must rest contented with the shame and obloquy, which a proof of their not having done their duty would necessarily involve them in.

Lord North rose to exculpate himself from the charge of not having expressed any public approbation of the conduct of either the General, or his brother the noble Lord. He said he should not dissent from the motion, although he thought the production of the letters moved for, and the enquiry which they would be the ground of, neither expedient nor necessary. He had never blamed either of the Honourable brothers, in that House or elsewhere; neither had he insinuated any the least hint of their meriting censure: on the other hand, he had never uttered sentiments of approbation of their conduct, because he had repeatedly been told, that the letters that had passed between them and the King's servants would be moved for, and that an enquiry would be demanded; for these reasons, to have expressed approbation or censure would have been an act of prejudication, necessarily injurious either to the parties themselves, or to the public. He had therefore carefully avoided giving any opinion upon the subject; however, he knew of no charge of neglect of duty alledged against the honourable Gentleman who made the motion, or the noble Lord his brother; he could not but repeat that he saw no occasion for an enquiry, and before he gave his consent or vote to the motion, he begged them and the House to recollect, that it was not he who called for the papers which the motion went to order.

Mr Burke, in a short speech, remarked, that the noble Lord, although he had so long been dumb upon the subject of the conduct of the honourable General and his brother, had now with his wonted consistency given his assent to the motion, which led to an enquiry, in the very moment that he gave the House his opinion that the enquiry was altogether unnecessary and inexpedient. As far, therefore, as the Minister's judgment and opinion went, the honourable General and his noble brother stood acquitted of meriting the censure, and were consequently intitled to the approbation of the public.

Lord North desired that the honourable Gentleman would not fix him to an opinion which he had never given; so far from having said any thing in reference to the honourable General and his noble brother's meriting either praise or censure, he had expressly stated why he would give no opinion at all upon the subject.

Mr Burke, in reply, said, he was very far from attempting so difficult a task as to aim at fixing the noble Lord to an opinion. It was, he remarked, one of the grand chymical *desiderata*, that it was not yet known how to fix mercury; he therefore would not, till he was a much better politician than he was a chymist, undertake to fix the political mercury of the noble Lord. Mr Burke spoke for some short time longer with his wonted eloquence, in support of the motion.

Governor Johnstone rose in order to answer what had fallen from the honourable General in his speech introductory to his motion, relative to what *he* had in a former debate said upon the subject of the American war. The Governor again declared that he was still of opinion, that the force sent to America was *adequate to*

the object, and that the ſouthern expedition was the immediate cauſe of the capture of the army under Gen. Burgoyne, and all the ſubſequent ill-ſucceſs; but that he meant not to charge the gallant General, or his noble brother, as the cauſe of theſe miſchiefs. No man reſpected both of them more than he did; no man wiſhed more heartily that they would come off with honour from any enquiry that could be ſet on foot reſpecting their conduct; he did not take upon him to ſay who was to blame; he only thought an enquiry highly neceſſary; it might appear that the ſouthern expedition was planned at home; that the troops were ſo ſent out, that their arrival in America was ſuch as to render them ineffectual, and that the whole conduct of the war was in the hands of the King's ſervants, and that they alone were anſwerable.

With regard to the ſouthern expedition, he knew perfectly well it was the opinion of all ranks of people in the country (of America) that it was an unwiſe and ruinous meaſure. He did not truſt ſolely to his own judgment reſpecting it; that was too little to reſt upon, and too poor a ground to juſtify the Houſe in crediting his aſſertions; he had taken the opinion of a great variety of ſenſible and impartial perſons on the ſubject; all men of intelligence and reputation, many of them military men, who one and all agreed, that the expedition to Pennſylvania was highly impolitic. For that reaſon he ſtill retained his opinion, that the force which had been ſent out by this country was equal to its object; but yet he was not ſo obſtinate as to ſay, that he would not change his opinion, if the papers moved for proved that he was wrong in ſo thinking. The Governor ſaid further, that the loſs of America, and the various ill ſucceſſes of the American war, highly demanded an enquiry; that every Member of the Britiſh Parliament who had a grain of ſpirit, or of love for his country, muſt wiſh for ſuch an enquiry. That he did moſt ardently, but at the ſame time he wiſhed it might be a fair, candid, and impartial inquiry, without reſpect to perſons, and that the praiſe or cenſure which, in the reſult of the enquiry might appear due, might be diſtributed with rigid juſtice. Before he ſat down, he begged the gallant General and the noble Lord, not to regard him in the odious light of an accuſer, but as a Member of the Britiſh Parliament, delivering his ſentiments upon a ſubject of the firſt importance, with the freedom of ſpeech which ſhould ever characterize the Members of that Houſe.

Lord Howe, after complimenting the Governor on what he had ſaid reſpecting the General and himſelf, declared he had underſtood that he had deſigned to have moved an enquiry, and as he probably would take the lead on the preſent occaſion, he hoped he would bring forward the gentlemen on whoſe judgment in ſupport of his own opinion he maintained the aſſertion, "that the ſouthern expedition was ruinous and impolitic," in order that the Houſe might know what degree of authority and weight their judgment carried in it. His Lordſhip avowed having aſſiſted in planning the enterprize, and aſſured the Houſe, that if the ſouthern expedition did not appear to be well founded, of infinite utility to the progreſs of the war, and exceedingly advantageous to the public ſervice, he would be contented to retire, covered with ſhame, when the enquiry was ended.

Governor Johnſtone replied, and declared that he never intended to have ſtirred the queſtion, if the Hon. General, or ſome other perſon, had not moved it; but that he had before promiſed the noble Lord that he would ſecond it whenever it was moved, which he had now done.

General Burgoyne roſe, and expreſſed a wiſh that the enquiry might be general, and might take in the whole American war, including his expedition and the ſurrender of his army at Saratoga.

Mr Fox was of the ſame opinion, and hoped that the whole conduct of the war would be properly enquired into. But he could by no means aſſent to the opinion that the force under the two commanders had been adequate to the end in view. He was inclined to adopt the very oppoſite opinion, becauſe the force had been found inadequate. Indeed ten times the force would have been equally ſo. It was the force of juſtice that reſiſted them, and that was a force never to be ſubdued; yet, there was a time when his honourable friend (Gov. Johnſtone) was pleaſed to think ſo, and that England, when ſhe went againſt America, fought againſt Juſtice. But he did not wonder at the attempts which had been made to depreciate the noble Lord, and his gallant brother. Every commander

was to be abuſed and traduced. How was a man to get into the eſteem of adminiſtration? Why, truly, he was to blacken the character of our commanders, and he was ſure to ſucceed. On the other hand, let a man but ſpeak well of them, and he was ſure to draw the enmity of miniſtry upon him. But the miniſtry had no deſire to go into any enquiry of the American war, they had no deſire to diſtreſs the commanders, whoſe conduct they had never cenſured, though they never had the honeſty to approve of it. The miniſtry were grown on a ſudden moſt wonderfully tender and civil. They wanted not to harraſs people. They had enough of trials. The court-martial on Admiral Keppel had given them a doſe. They wanted no more enquiries. It had furniſhed them with a text on the conduct of their commanders, and they were ſick. Yes, they were ſick of it to their ſouls, and while a general happineſs had diffuſed itſelf thro' all ranks, while people of all denominations were in a manner intoxicated with joy, felicitating one another at ſo glorious, ſo illuſtrious an event, propitious equally to the cauſe of virtue, and of maritime glory, thoſe baſe, thoſe treacherous, thoſe pitiful miniſters were ſhut up in darkneſs, brooding o'er the horrors of diſappointment. They ſaw not the illuminations, but retired from the tranſports of the world. The portly building of the Admiralty wore a diſmal aſpect: ſorrow hung about it, and all its ſervants expreſſed a true but depreſſed type of its wretched maſters. Wretched indeed! whoſe own dark and ſordid ſouls ſtartled at the very light that ſpread ſuch univerſal delight and emulation. But the malice of adminiſtration was to check, if poſſible, the happineſs felt on the occaſion. An obſolete act of parliament was therefore raked up, to try capitally a young man found in the moſt alarming act of breaking the windows of Sir Hugh Palliſer's houſe. This act of parliament, ſo ſeldom heard of, and never but on the moſt extraordinary occaſions, was to be uſed to the conviction of this young man to-morrow morning, as he underſtood from very good authority—not for breaking windows——not for hurting Sir Hugh Palliſer's houſe, much leſs for demoliſhing it, but for being pleaſed at the acquittal of Admiral Keppel. That was the crime for which he was to be hanged—that was the crime for which he was to be proſecuted with ſo horrid a ſeverity—and the very council he had retained for his trial had been taken away. In whatever point of view he conſidered this, horror and indignation ſuppreſſed for a while all power of reproach. No language could do juſtice to the infamy of the proceeding. When Sir William Howe ſent over the news of his having obtained a conqueſt (and Sir William was then called a brave and able general) no pains were taken by adminiſtration to prevent illuminations. An action was brought into the court of King's bench by a Quaker for a riot and breaking of his windows. The cauſe came before Judge Willes. And how was it decided? The judge was of opinion that the act was to be juſtified by the occaſion; it was thought ſtrange that one man ſhould be found to reſiſt the general joy, and the Jury were directed to find a verdict accordingly.—If miniſtry would look into riots, let them go to Edinburgh, where the mob has not only obliged government to tell them, that they will not only not paſs the bill in favour of Popery, but will not even ſuffer it to be brought in. But it is the faſhion of miniſtry to be very civil indeed, when they cannot help it, and to grant an act of illegality when they are obliged to do it, as readily as to deny what is legal and fair when they can ſupport themſelves under it.

Mr Fox, after very elaborately defending the mob, and drawing the line of diſtinction between their errors and the criminal intentions of thoſe at whoſe conduct the penal laws were levelled, declared he was no advocate for rioters, nor did he mean to ſay a word in their favour, [a loud laugh] but that he could not ſo far ſmother his feelings as to forbear giving the Houſe his idea of the cruelty of indicting thoſe perſons capitally, who had been apprehended on Thurſday evening. He aſcribed it entirely to the revengeful temper of the Miniſtry, who, he confidently aſſerted, were hurt to the ſoul at the acquittal of Admiral Keppel. The preſent Government, which word he begged leave to change to Adminiſtration, for he could not call it a government (becauſe they were ſo weak and ſo wanting, both in point of vigour and wiſdom, that they were neither capable of doing their country ſervice, acquiring the love and reverence of the ſubjects in general, or enfor-

cing their obedience) were the direct reverſe of a good and wiſe adminiſtration, whoſe characteriſtic it was to act with an equal ſhare of judgment, vigour, and integrity, from whence alone could be expected ſucceſs to our arms abroad, proſperity to our commerce, due ſubordination, and happineſs and union throughout the kingdom.

The Attorney-General replied to Mr Fox. After ſaying a word or two reſpecting the motion before the Houſe, which he obſerved tended to a general enquiry, of a nature ſo important that it required the utmoſt temper, coolneſs, and conſideration of the Houſe; and of which temper, coolneſs, and conſideration, he preſumed the honourable Gentleman meant his ſpeech, and his manner of delivering it, to ſerve as examples; he declared that he had been not a little aſtoniſhed to hear the Riot Act ſo much abuſed; an act which he had ever conſidered as the foundation of our freedom, and the bulwark of the revolution! He then gave the hiſtory of that ſtatute, ſhewing that it was paſſed in the year 1710, juſt after the acquittal of Dr Sacheverel; that bad as the times are ſaid to be now, they were in 1710 much worſe; that the Riot Act was then paſſed, and had ever ſince been regarded, by the wiſeſt and ableſt lawyers and politicians, as one of the moſt prudent and effectual meaſures of police that ever was adopted. He could not but obſerve that the Riot Act, and all that the honourable Gentleman had ſaid relative to the rioters now in cuſtody for their outrages on Thurſday evening, was totally foreign to the queſtion; but from the whole tenor of the hon. Gentleman's ſpeech, he was led to conclude, that it was ſettled that ſomething of that ſort ſhould be ſaid within thoſe walls on that day, in order that thoſe of the Gentlemen above, who were ſo *induſtrious* in taking an account of what paſſed in the Houſe below, and ſo very *accurate* in laying the information they had gained before the public, might fill the daily papers of to-morrow with the honourable Gentleman's flaming ſpeech. Hence the very inſtructing and amuſing hiſtory of illumination nights, the deſcription of the extent of riot and outrage claimed by the mob by preſcription, and the defiance and abuſe of all law and authority exerciſed to reſtrain ſuch riots and outrages as the mob had committed on Thurſday evening! The honourable Gentleman in his deſcription of the proſecutions now on foot againſt the rioters in cuſtody, had laid them all at the door of the miniſtry; he would exonerate them from this charge. He aſſured the honourable Gentleman that they were all aſcribeable to him, and him alone. He had ordered them, and he meant to go on with them. But he had not conſulted any one perſon whatever reſpecting them, nor would he be directed as to their being perſevered in, or being given up; as little would he ſuffer himſelf to be ſwayed by any thing that ſhould be ſaid in that Houſe, either with a view of terrifying or ſoothing him from his purpoſe, or urging and influencing him to purſue it with greater rigour.

He ſaid, that he thought himſelf warranted in applying the riot act to the preſent caſe. It is a moſt atrocious crime to break the windows and the window-ſhutters of people's houſes; it militated againſt freedom, for perfect freedom conſiſted in rejoicing, or not rejoicing, at pleaſure. He thought it a very ſerious, a very alarming, and a very dangerous attack upon the quiet, repoſe, and ſecurity of the individual, and therefore had thought it expedient to apply the riot act as a remedy; at the ſame time, he ſaid, if he could receive information of any man of greater ability than the reſt, who influenced the people, and ſet them on by his example, he would be more ſevere againſt him than others, for he would rather convict one ſuch, than fifty others; beſides, he ſaid, the preſent occaſion was no general ſubject for rejoicing, it was merely the acquittal of one man, great indeed in his country's eſteem; but the occaſion was not like the brilliant victory of Lord Hawke, nor could the ſame excuſes be made for intemperance. He concluded with declaring, that the law knew no reſpect of perſons, but, like the ſun and dew of Heaven, it was ordained for the guidance, ſafety, and happineſs of men of all ranks and all deſcriptions.

Mr Dunning agreed with the hon. gentleman in the propoſition, that perfect liberty conſiſted in doing or not doing at pleaſure, and the honourable gentleman had proved this in his own inſtance, ſince, while all his neighbours diſtinguiſhed themſelves by illuminating, he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by not illuminating, and the mob had not broke his windows. He begged leave to differ with him in

opinion, that the riot act was applicable to the profecution of men for breaking either of a window or a window-ſhutter. The riot act was made for a very different purpoſe, and little did the firſt formers of that law think it would ever be ſtretched to apply to ſuch purpoſes. The conſequences of ſuch a procedure he dreaded, but one conſequence muſt be, that Parliament muſt reviſe, and perhaps repeal, an act that was liable to be ſo conſtrued and ſo uſed.

Mr Burke joined the learned gentleman in abhorring the tyranny that dared capitally to convict the ſubject for breaking a window, or beginning to pull down a houſe; he execrated the idea of its being a private occaſion, and declared it to be a glorious ſubject of univerſal triumph; for, in the acquittal of Admiral Keppel, we had gained, or what was equal to gaining, we had preſerved to this country every great officer of the navy, who all, to his knowledge, determined to have thrown up their commiſſions, if the deſigns of adminiſtration on the dignity, the honour, and the independence of the profeſſion had been accompliſhed. He treated with contempt that pitiful compariſon which had been drawn between the occaſion of the acquittal and the glorious conqueſts of Lord Hawke; that brave man, he ſaid, had the greateſt ſhare perhaps in the joys of the preſent inſtant. He was ready to own, that the conduct of Admiral Keppel was equal to any victory he had ever obtained; and nothing in nature did he ſeem to deſire ſo much, as that Admiral Keppel's name ſhould go down aſſociated with his own to poſterity, as the principal aſſiſtant in his glorious conqueſts.

The *Attorney-general* ſaid a few words in reply to Mr Dunning, paying him very high and deſerved compliments on his great profeſſional talents, which, he was pleaſed to ſay, had ever been the ſubject of his admiration.

The Speaker now brought to the recollection of the Houſe the queſtion before them, and the ſame being read, was agreed to unanimouſly.

Thurſday, February 18.

The Thanks of the Houſe delivered to Admiral Keppel.

ADM. KEPPEL being expected to make his appearance, the lobby was very early crowded by the moſt reſpectable company that ever reſorted there upon any occaſion, in hopes of obtaining an introduction into the Houſe.—The Speaker took the chair about three o'clock, and the Houſe having waited, with the deepeſt anxiety, for about an hour,—at four o'clock that diſtinguiſhed Commander, accompanied by Admiral Pigot, entered the Houſe, amidſt an agitation of ſpirits that has ſeldom been ſeen, every member, of whatever party, ſeeming, in a manner, to vie with each other in that ſenſe of joy with which they were ſo ſenſibly touched, and which, indeed, ſpread a pleaſing luſtre on every countenance.

The Admiral having taken his ſeat, and the tumult of joy ſubſided into the calm of admiration, the Speaker addreſſed the Admiral in the following words:

"*Admiral Keppel,*

"THIS Houſe have done you the diſtinguiſhed honour of ordering their thanks to be given to you, an honour never conferred but upon extraordinary merit, which thanks it is my duty to communicate to you in your place.

"After having ſat ſo long in this chair, I hope it is unneceſſary to declare, that I have been always happy to obey the orders of the Houſe; and I have now a particular ſatisfaction in that obedience.—Indeed, every generous mind muſt feel ſatisfaction, when the day of honourable acquittal ſucceeds to the day of ſevere trial; and this pleaſure was, I believe, never more general nor more ſincere than upon the preſent occaſion.

"You, Sir, was called by your Sovereign, with the approbation of all deſcriptions of men, particularly thoſe of your own profeſſion, to a ſtation of the utmoſt difficulty, and of the higheſt importance. The ſafety of this country, and the honour of the Britiſh flag, were truſted in your hands, when the enemy was expected on our coaſt; and, notwithſtanding the moſt able diſcharge of this great and momentous truſt, you was accuſed of miſconduct and neglect of duty. But, after a very long and full inveſtigation, by men in every reſpect the beſt qualified to judge, that charge appeared to be ill-grounded and malicious; and your judges have unanimouſly and honourably acquitted you, and have further added, that your conduct on the 27th and 28th days of July laſt was that of a judicious, brave, and experienced officer. Surely then it cannot be mat-

ter of ſurpriſe that extraordinary marks of reſpect and eſteem are ſhewn to ſuch a character. We now know with certainty, that our confidence in you was not miſplaced; and we entertain a well-grounded hope, that there ſtill remain amongſt the naval officers talents and abilities fully equal to this dangerous criſis.

"Amidſt the general joy, I cannot help repeating the ſingular pleaſure which I feel in giving you the thanks of this Houſe, which I now do, for your diſtinguiſhed courage, conduct, and ability, in defending this kingdom in the courſe of laſt ſummer, effectually protecting its trade, and more particularly for your having upheld the honour of the Britiſh flag on the 27th and 28th of July laſt."

Admiral Keppel, who had been upon his legs during this addreſs, immediately directed himſelf to the Speaker, and having apologiſed for a want of memory, as well as for the extreme illneſs he then laboured under, begged leave to read what he would with the Houſe to accept of from him, from a written paper in his hand, which was as follows:

"*Mr Speaker*.

"IT is impoſſible, by any expreſſions I can uſe, to do juſtice to my feelings of gratitude to the Houſe, for the honour they have done me by their approbation of my conduct.

"The good opinion of my fellow-citizens, expreſſed by the repreſentatives of the nation, cannot but be received by me as a moſt acceptable addition to the ſatisfaction I felt in the recent ſentence, to which you have been pleaſed to allude, of a court martial; the reſult of a full and deliberate enquiry, expreſſive of their ſentiments of the ſubject referred to their examination, in terms equally honourable to themſelves and to me.

"The pleaſure I feel at this moment is not a little heightened by the unavoidable reflection of the very different emotions I felt when I was laſt in this Houſe, and in this place.

"I ſhould be guilty of great injuſtice, if, on an occaſion like the preſent, I neglected to inform this Houſe, that my efforts for the public ſervice, in the inſtances in which the Houſe has been pleaſed to diſtinguiſh them, were moſt zealouſly ſeconded by many as gallant and able officers as the navy of England ever produced; to whoſe attention and ſpirit, next to the Divine Providence, the ſucceſs of theſe efforts ought to be in a great meaſure aſcribed.

"I cannot ſit down without returning to you, Sir, perſonally, my particular thanks for the very, very obliging terms in which you have executed the commands of the Houſe."

The Admiral having ſaid this, was in a manner overcome by the extreme ſenſibility that has ſo conſpicuouſly characterized him, and immediately retired from the Houſe, returning home amidſt the applauſe and acclamations of a numerous populace.

Friday, February 19.

On a Motion to addreſs his Majeſty to deprive Sir Hugh Palliſer *of his rank of Admiral.*

MR *FOX* roſe, and informed the Houſe, that he had heard a rumour which in ſome degree defeated the motion he had intimated for this day; and before he proceeded, he ſaid, either to decline making it, or to declare that he would make it, he hoped that ſome of the confidential ſervants of the crown would inform him of the fact: he had heard that Sir Hugh Palliſer had been diſmiſſed, or had reſigned all his employments; he wiſhed to know that fact before he proceeded.

Lord North roſe and declared, that Sir Hugh Palliſer had reſigned his Lieutenant Generalſhip of the Marines, and the government of Scarborough Caſtle, (but not his rank in the navy) and that his Majeſty had excepted his reſignation.

Mr Fox ſaid, that this fact particularly altered his intention, but did not overthrow it intirely; it was to him a matter of great diſquiet, that his Majeſty had not been adviſed by his Miniſters to diſmiſs Sir Hugh Palliſer; ſuch a meaſure would have ſhewn a diſapprobation of his conduct, and would have diſcountenanced the ſuſpicions in every breaſt, of the proſecution's having been upheld by the Miniſtry, and not been perhaps unfavourable to a perſon too reſpectable to be named: it would be impoſſible, he ſaid, for any perſon to convince the people that adminiſtration were not the authors of the accuſation againſt Admiral Keppel, conſidering how many circumſtances of ſuſpicion reſted againſt them: it was neceſſary, he thought, for the honour of the

King, that the profecutor ſhould have been diſmiſſed from all his employments; and with that intention he had prepared a motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, repreſenting to him, that Sir Hugh Palliſer had been proved, by the ſentence of a Court martial, to have preferred an ill-founded and a malicious charge againſt his commander; and therefore ſuch a perſon was unfit to continue in any employment, civil or military, under the crown; and praying him to diſmiſs him from all thoſe he poſſeſſed. The proſecutor, he ſaid, had no more now than his rank of Vice-admiral in the navy; but ſtill he thought it neceſſary, for the honour of the king, that ſome public mark of diſapprobation ſhould be ſhewn, to diſarm the ſuſpicions that were upon the conduct of the Miniſtry--the Miniſtry, who had barely written to Admiral Keppel a cold letter on his acquittal, authoriſing him to hoiſt his flag again on board the Victory; who had let the proſecutor down regularly, permitting him firſt to give up the Admiralty, and eight days afterwards to reſign two other employments, when it was ſuſpected that a motion was to be made to ſtrip him of them;—and who, in ſhort, had taken all poſſible pains to ſhew that they were his aſſociates and friends. He wiſhed not to perſecute the unhappy gentleman; it was in kindneſs to him that he wiſhed to make this motion, that no Court-martial might be held upon him. No Court-martial could clear him of the charge of having made an ill-founded and malicious accuſation, and that charge of itſelf, eſtabliſhed by the ſentence of the late honourable Court, entirely diſqualified him from ever ſerving again. He ſaid, that a Court-martial might be appointed on him at his own requeſt, although he was diſmiſſed from his rank of Vice-admiral. We had an inſtance of it in the caſe of Lord George Sackville. At the ſame time he would not preſs his motion, if he found it was diſagreeable to the Houſe.

Admiral Pigot agreed to the propriety of the motion; ſaid, that he knew not what good could be derived to the proſecutor from a Court-martial, nor knew he how a Court-martial could be appointed. The late one could not be again appointed. The Captains who had been witneſſes in the trial could not be called with propriety. Their opinions had been declared, and they were not ſuch as could be deſired againſt any man. In ſhort, unleſs the life of the unhappy man was ſought after, he ſaw no reaſon that there could be for a trial.

Lord Howe was of the ſame opinion, but ſaid he would not give his vote for the motion, if the gentleman perſiſted in demanding a Court-martial upon himſelf.

Mr *Hans Stanley* thought it very hard that Sir Hugh Palliſer ſhould be pronounced to have brought an ill-founded charge, before he had been convicted of the crime. No blame, he ſaid, could lie upon Adminiſtration, for that the Vice-admiral had declared, that whatever he had done was his own act and deed, without the participation of a ſecond perſon. The honourable member then went into a very curious and metaphyſical definition of the word Malice, which, after working upon for a conſiderable time, he inſiſted was—"a ſudden impulſe of the mind."

Lord Nugent was of opinion, that it would be an act of extreme cruelty to remove Sir Hugh Palliſer from his ſituation as an Admiral, as his bravery had not been in the ſmalleſt degree impeached.

Mr Moreton ſaid, that that part of the ſentence of the Court-martial which cenſured the proſecution was extra-judicial.

Mr Burke deſcanted a conſiderable time on the pretended injuſtice of pronouncing Sir Hugh Palliſer to have brought an ill-founded and malicious charge, becauſe that the fact was unſupported by any copy of record, the abſurdity of which being once admitted, would effectually overthrow the authority of the Parliament, which had ever exerciſed a power of ſuppoſing what was fit and reaſonable for them to ſuppoſe. But the miniſtry were perfectly right in ſtarting and encouraging the doctrine, for if they never could be impeached till upon a legal proof of their crimes, made out by the copy of ſome record, no Miniſter, he would venture to ſay, would ever be impeached. As to the idea that it would be cruel to addreſs the King for the diſmiſſion of Sir Hugh Palliſer, becauſe that he was to be tried by a Court-martial, it was in his opinion highly ridiculous, and he ſhould think it very ſtrange if he was not at liberty to turn a ſervant out of his ſervice, becauſe he might happen to have a highway robbery alledged againſt him. He then adverted to the curious definition given by a right honourable Gentleman (Mr Stanley) of malice, which he ever had thought to be evil prepenſe; and concluded by obſerving, that the Miniſtry ought to be aware how they ordered a Court-martial on Sir

Hugh Palliſer, leſt his blood ſhould thereby be drawn upon their heads.

Lord North remarked, that it would have been very improper to have paſſed a cenſure on Sir Hugh Palliſer, as a Court-martial was to be had on his conduct. Indeed a trial could not be ordered at his own requeſt. It was unprecedented. But a trial there muſt undoubtedly would be. With reſpect to the imputation thrown on Adminiſtration, he aſſured the Houſe that Sir Hugh Palliſer never had conſulted him. Indeed the charge was in itſelf ridiculous. Was it for the honour or the intereſt of Miniſtry? An honourable Member (Mr Fox) had however thrown out, that it had not been in his power to perſuade people that Miniſtry had no hand in the late proſecution. The honourable Member was unlucky indeed, that all his eloquence could not enable him to do it, though he hoped the truth would ſoon appear.

Mr Fox ſaid that he had pledged himſelf to act with his motion agreeably to the opinion of the Houſe, but the doctrine ſet up to put him off had been ſo ſtrange, he was notwithſtanding now inclined to have his queſtion put. Good God! what good uſe could it anſwer Sir Hugh Palliſer to be tried? If he was acquitted of diſobedience, it could not acquit him of having brought an ill-founded and malicious charge, which for ever rendered it impoſſible for him to ſerve in the navy; for ſuppoſing him to have a command hereafter, how eaſy would it be for him to wreck his vengeance on the members of the Court-martial, who might moſt probably be his inferiors in that command, and for this he had too much reaſon? Capt. Hood had already been ordered out on a cruiſe. With reſpect to the aſſertion, that no commander could have a Court-martial on his own requeſt, he begged to remind the Houſe of an inſtance in the caſe of Lord George Germaine, which every one muſt well remember. He then commented on Mr Stanley's definition of the word Malice, and ſuppoſed it, though that gentleman was a learned man, and had read much, to be malice aforethought. As to what the noble Lord had ſaid of his unfortunate attempt to perſuade the people that Adminiſtration had had no hand in the late proſecution, it was truly abſurd. Had he ever, could he ever be ſuppoſed to have endeavoured any ſuch thing? Good God! was it for him to be ſo ridiculous as to ſay any thing in favour of Adminiſtration? With reſpect to the Court-martial, their honour would ſtand the teſt of the preſent age, and of ages to come, although the emiſſaries of Miniſtry had been pitifully nipping at them.

The *Attorney-general* then ſpoke very ably againſt the motion, which he ſaid amounted to a judicial ſentence, and was therefore improper to be put to the members in a moment when their minds were heated (honeſtly heated he owned), but by no means fit to exerciſe a judicial authority of ſo extenſive a nature as that which the motion went to. He urged the impropriety of coming haſtily to a determination, which, in the courſe of a ſingle week, would, he doubted not, be very differently thought of by moſt of the members preſent. In anſwer to what had been ſaid of no public diſapprobation having been expreſſed of the accuſer's conduct, he deſired gentlemen to conſider, that in a ſingle week after the ſentence of the court-martial, in which, upon good foundation, he doubted not, Sir Hugh Palliſer was alledged to have preferred a malicious and ill-founded accuſation againſt his Commander, Sir Hugh had ceaſed to be a Lord of the Admiralty, Lieut.-general of the Marines, and Governor of Scarborough; that the ſacrifice amounted to a great deal, and in future times, when the paſſions and prejudices of the preſent hour no longer ſubſiſted, would be conſidered as an ample atonement. As to the fear of the accuſer's hoiſting his flag on the maſt-head of a man of war, there was no probability of ſuch a circumſtance taking place; but he ſaw no reaſon why his flag, earned by paſt ſervices, ſhould not be hoiſted on his grave. He mentioned his having, upon mature judgment, altered the proſecution of the three perſons now in cuſtody on indictments for riots, from a charge of a capital, to a charge of a leſſer nature; and inſtanced that as one proof of the neceſſity of proceeding conſiderately on matters of a judicial nature; upon the whole expreſſing his wiſh, for various reaſons, that the queſtion might not be put.

The queſtion was on the point of being put, when *Gen. Conway* recommended to his hon. friend to withdraw his motion.—*Mr Fox* acquieſced with ſome degree of reluctance, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn.

[*Notes to Correſpondents deferred for want of room.*]

END OF THE FORTY-THIRD VOLUME.